

the —
GLOXINIAN

The Journal for Gesneriad Growers

Vol. 55, No. 1

First Quarter 2005



Ridleyandra porphyrantha

American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.

A non-profit membership corporation chartered by the State of Missouri

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Judging — *Appraisal*, 3 issues, \$6. Send to Paul Susi, 10 Briarwood Lane, Millerton, NY 12546. (Subscribing to *Appraisal* is part of the responsibility of remaining an active judge.)

Gesneriad Hybridizers Association — *CrossWords*, 3 issues, \$8 (\$9 outside U.S.A.). Send to Martha Lacy, 260 Stoddards Wharf Rd., Gales Ferry, CT 06335 <wlacy@snet.net>.

Newsletter Editors — *Newsviews*, free to editors; \$6 subscription to others. Contact Leslie Milde, 373 Main St., P.O. Box 14, Fremont, NH 03044 <meribush@aol.com>

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British Streptocarpus Society — <www.streptocarpussociety.org.uk> To join from the USA/Canada send \$10 check payable to Dale Martens, 1247 Island View Dr., Sherrard, Illinois 61281. To join from any other country, send £7 or 10£ to Don Corfield, 1019 Warwick Rd, Acocks Green, Birmingham, England, B27 6QJ.

Marie Selby Botanical Gardens — 811 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34236 (914-366-5731) <www.selby.org> Gardens open 364 days a year from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission fee; members free. Outdoor gardens, tropical display house, tree lab, al fresco lunch cafe, plant, book and gift shops.

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY — The objects of the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc. are to afford a convenient and beneficial association of persons interested in gesneriads, to stimulate a widespread interest in, and gather and publish reliable information about the identification, correct nomenclature, culture and propagation of gesneriads; and to encourage the origination and introduction of new cultivars.

GESNERIAD REGISTRATION — The American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc. is the International Registration Authority for the names and cultivars of gesneriads excepting the genus *Saintpaulia*. Any person desiring to register a cultivar should contact Judy Becker, 432 Undermountain Road, Salisbury, CT 06068 <jbecker@mohawk.net>.

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COVER

Ridleyandra porphyrantha is a remarkable, nearly black-flowered species of the new and revised genus *Ridleyandra*. (photo courtesy of A. Weber)

President's Message

Susan Grose <sagrose@aol.com>
4201 West 99th St., Overland Park, KS 66207

Happy New Gesneriad Growing Year to All,

I know you have been eagerly awaiting the 2005 Convention information and new Seed Fund list you will find in this issue. This year's convention in Portland should be a special treat as no AGGS convention has ever been held there before. Portland's climate is not nearly as hot as any of the recent convention cities so come prepared to enjoy some great weather along with the customary camaraderie of fellow gesneriad growers. There are many garden-related activities one can take advantage of in Portland. Bring some plants to enter in the show or exchange with others or donate to the sales table. Send or bring plants and other items to donate to the auctions, the proceeds of which help AGGS fund research and educational programs. Be sure to register early for convention as once again those who register by the early registration deadline gain early admittance to the plant sale on Thursday evening in order of registration number.

I am writing this message after an unusually cool, and therefore successful, outdoor growing season this past summer. Depending on whether you are in the northern or southern hemisphere when you read this, it will either be time to think about your outdoor growing plans for this year or to evaluate last year's experiences. I encourage all of you to share what you find. I have had great luck with many *Achimenes* too numerous to mention by name. Only one seemed sensitive to the first cold weather, and that was *Achimenes* 'Camille Brozzoni' which received leaf damage when the temperature fell to 37°F (3°C). My outdoor temperatures never went over 98°F (37°C) the entire summer, which is very unusual for my part of Kansas. Other plants with which I had success were various *Nematanthus* hybrids and an *Aeschynanthus* hybrid similar to *A.* 'Black Pagoda'. I had great success with the usual *Sinningias* most people do, *Sinningia* 'Apricot Bouquet' and *Sinningia sellovii*, both of which attracted hummingbirds. *Sinningia* 'Bewitched' and *Sinningia speciosa* 'Cabo Frio' also did well outdoors in partial sun, but the latter had some leaf damage when the temperature dropped to 37°F, and the plant didn't have enough time to produce blooms. I also grew *Sinningia schiffneri* (red reverse) outdoors hoping it would flower, but it has not yet. Two varieties of *Sinningia reitzii* I acquired at the convention and a few *Kohlerias* also summered outdoors, but I may have protected them too long in the shade as they did not seem to grow very much. I am, however, encouraged to try putting out more plants even earlier next year to see how they respond to possible higher temperatures.

As always there are several intriguing articles in this issue of THE GLOXINIAN. Be sure not to miss the final part of Anton Weber's history of gesneriad research in Vienna. Other articles in this issue from various growers will broaden your horizons and perhaps give you incentive to try some gesneriads not yet in your collection. AGGS annually funds gesneriad research projects approved by the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Committee, and the results of one of these projects, "Botanical Exploration for Gesneriaceae in Indonesia", is summarized in this issue.

Following my message you will find the official publication of the proposed amendments to our Bylaws regarding the change of our society's name and the change of our journal's name. AGGS members will soon receive a mailing with statements pro and con on both of these amendment proposals. Members will be offered the opportunity to respond with their own opinions on the proposed changes by a specific deadline explained in the mailing. These opinions will then be summarized and distributed to all AGGS members for evaluation along with a ballot to be returned by a specific date stated in the second mailing. This will give all members of AGGS an opportunity to voice an opinion and vote on these two amendment proposals. The AGGS Board felt that the proposed changes were of such significance that the entire membership of our Society, not just those who are able to attend the membership meeting at convention, should be offered the opportunity to "discuss" the proposals and vote on the amendments. Be sure to watch your mail for these two additional communications from AGGS.

Finally, I cannot emphasize enough how important it is for everyone, especially those who order and grow plants from seed received from the Seed Fund, to produce and return seed to the Fund. This is especially important for seed produced from species gesneriads. It is through voluntary contributions that our Seed Fund exists and is maintained. Without your contributions, this valuable resource would not be available. Have you donated?



Proposed AGGS Bylaws Amendments

The AGGS Board of Directors established an Ad Hoc Committee to study the possibility of changing the name of our Society and Journal. At the 2004 AGGS Convention, this Name Change Committee recommended to the Board that the name of our Society be changed from "The American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society" to "The Gesneriad Society", and that the name of our Journal be changed from "The Gloxinian" to "Gesneriads". Since these changes would necessitate amendments to the Bylaws, the Board voted to accept the Committee's recommendation and to proceed with presenting these as two separate proposals to the AGGS membership for consideration and a vote.

Normally such Bylaws amendment proposals would be voted on at the Membership Meeting at our next AGGS Convention. As AGGS Recording Secretary, it is my responsibility to notify the membership of these amendments in THE GLOXINIAN in advance of such a vote. However, since fewer than 20 percent of AGGS members typically attend a given convention, and because of the importance of these changes, the entire membership will be given the opportunity to vote on these proposals in advance of the convention. Each member will soon receive information by mail on these proposals, and subsequently will receive a mail ballot to return in order to vote on each proposal.

Peter Shalit, Recording Secretary

Seed Fund

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It is early October as we are writing this column for the 1st Quarter 2005 issue of THE GLOXINIAN, while the 4th Quarter 2004 issue is probably in the mail to all of you. So at this point we haven't had any feedback or reactions to the new limits on seed orders that we announced in that issue. Sometimes it feels a little like those time paradoxes in time-travel movies. Please keep in mind that we are trying to accomplish two things with the new limits.

First, we are trying to stretch out the declining supply of seed over more orders by only allowing one packet of each individual variety of seed and also by limiting seed orders to a maximum of 25 seed packets per order and 50 packets in a calendar year to each individual household. It is worth noting that in this seed list we have had to delete about 50 more varieties while adding less than 20 new varieties.

Second, we are hoping to reduce some of the time we have to spend on processing seed orders. The Seed Fund has taken over a major portion of our lives and makes it harder to get others interested in taking over some of the responsibilities of the Seed Fund.

If you have any ideas about the operation of the Seed Fund, please feel free to send them to us and we will pass them on to the recently established ad hoc committee. We are also following the seed discussions on Gesneriophiles and the AGGS website discussion forums.

We would like to thank the most recent contributors to the Seed Fund for their generosity: Elizabeth Behnke, Tsuh Yang Chen, Karyn Cichocki, Virginia Heatter, Kyle Hedberg, Barbara Holmes, Kyoko Imai, Ying-Hua Liu, Dave Palucci, Carolyn Ripps, Carol Schreck, Steve Shank, Betsy Sherwin, Lee Stradley, M. J. Tyler, Belinda Vos, Wallace Wells, Dolly Yeh, Dave Zaitlin and Linda Zillich.

Seed Packets — \$1.50 each

Please

- Make checks payable to the AGGS Seed Fund in U.S. funds
- To pay by credit card, send your credit card number, expiration date, and signature, and indicate if the card is Mastercard or Visa (\$6.00 minimum)
- Provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope (non-U.S. orders may include International Postal Coupons or have the postage added to their credit card bill)
- List alternate choices
- Include your membership number (first number on your mailing label)

Note

- There is a limit of one seed packet of a single variety per order
- There is a limit of 25 seed packets per order
- There is a household limit of 50 seed packets per calendar year

Achimenes (D)

- admirabilis* (B)
- cettoana* (B)
- erecta* (B)
- erecta* 'Tiny Red' (F,L)
- *grandiflora* 'Robert Dressler' (B)
- hybrid mix (B,L)

Aeschynanthus (B)

- *boschianus*
- buxifolius* 913296
- ellipticus* 'Coral Flame'
- evrardii*
- fulgens* USBRG82-271
- humilis* USBRG94-214
- hosseusii*
- longicalyx*
- longiflorus*
- micranthus*
- sp. MSBG87-162
- sp. (like slender *A. longicalyx*)
- sp. (yellow) (Philippines)
- hybrid, lg orange/red

Alloplectus

- *bolivianus* JLC6103 (M)
- bolivianus* USBRG95-140 (M)
- *hispidus* JLC5625
- *ichthyoderma* JLC5626
- *martinianus* JLC6043
- *tenuis* JLC6124
- tetragonoides* GRF98153
- sp. aff. *schultzii* GRF97103
- sp. aff. *panamensis* GRF9781 (orange)
- sp. aff. *teuscheri* JLC6119
- sp. GRF9788 (pinkish/yellow above)
- sp. GRF97166
- sp. GRF98151 (yellow)
- sp. USBRG98-030
- sp. nov. (*plicatissimus* ined.) (salmon calyx) GRF9521
- sp. nov. (*plicatissimus* ined.) (green calyx) GRF9556

Alsobia (B)

dianthiflora

Anodiscus

- xanthophyllus* (M)
- xanthophyllus* (Ecuador) GRF97109

Besleria

- barbata* USBRG98-052
- barclayi* USBRG95-164
- cf. *divaricata* JLC5629
- laxiflora* GRF9675 (M)
- melancholica* (MT)
- sp. GRF9783 (orange w/yellow base)
- sp. GRF97108 (orange)
- sp. GRF97141 (orange)
- sp. GRF9853 (yellow)
- sp. GRF98139 (orange)
- sp. JLC5705
- sp. JLC6113

Briggsia (A,R)

musciicola

Capanea

- *affinis* JLC5726

Chirita

- caliginosa* (LM)
- flavimaculata* USBRG94-085 (R)
- involutocrata* (F,L)
- lavandulacea* (LM)
- micromusa* (F,L)
- *pumila* (F,L)
- *pumila* USBRG2000-18 (F,LM)
- tamiana* USBRG98-080 (F,R,P)
- walkerae* (F,LM)
- sp. (Thailand)
- *caliginosa* × *sericea* (LM)
- (sp. 'New York' × *flavimaculata*) × self (F,R)

Chrysothemis (F,LM)

- friedrichsthaliana*
- *pulchella* (Ecuador)
- villosa*
- *pulchella* hybrid mix
- hybrid mix

Codonanthe (B)

- calcarata* 'Puyo'
- caribaea*
- carnosa*
- corniculata*
- crassifolia*
- crassifolia* GRF9869
- crassifolia* 'Cranberry'
- digna*
- digna* 'Moonlight'
- erubescens*
- gracilis*
- paula*

Columnea (B)

- crassifolia*
- erythrophaea*
- glicensteinii*
- hirta*
- hirta* GRF9493
- hirta* var. *pilosissima*
- *inaequilatera* JLC6072
- maculata*
- nicaraguensis* CR92F16
- nicaraguensis* GRF94105
- oerstediiana* GRF9423
- oxyphylla*
- proctori* W3573
- schiedeana*
- schiedeana* (red reverse)
- sulfurea* G3770
- sp. JLC5967
- hybrids (orange)
- hybrids (red)

Corytoplectus

- capitatus* (LM)
- capitatus* G291
- cutucuensis* (L)
- cutucuensis* GRF9794
- riceanus* GRF9654 (M)

- Cyrtandra**
cupulata (G,H,MT)
- Dalbergaria** (M)
asteroloma GRF97169 (white)
eburnea
 • *mastersonii* (M)
medicinalis GRF9507
ornata GRF2665
polyantha
sanguinea
sanguinea 'Orange King' GRF9492
 sp. GRF97160
- Diastema** (D,F,P)
vexans
- Didissandra**
 • *frutescens* (H,M)
- Drymonia**
affinis GRF98109
coccinea GRF9873
conchocalyx 'Silver Lance' × self (M)
doratostyla GRF9674 (B)
 • cf. *ecuadorensis* JLC6185
ecuadorensis 'Red Elegance' (LM)
macrophylla (M)
mortoniana (L)
pulchra GRF98113
serrulata (B)
serrulata GRF9752
strigosa (B)
strigosa GRF1912
 sp. nov. (*umecta* ined.) (B)
- Episcia** (H,L,B,F)
 • *cupreata* hybrids × 'Suomi'
cupreata hybrids mix
 • hybrid mix
- Epithema**
 • sp. (North Perak)
- Eucodonia** (D,F,P)
 • "Nova" mixed hybrids
 hybrid mix
- Gesneria** (H,F,L)
 • *cuneifolia*
 • *cuneifolia* WEK96151
 • *cuneifolia* WEK96152
 • *cuneifolia* WEK96155
 • *cuneifolia* WEK96157
 • *cuneifolia* WEK96158
 • *cuneifolia* 'Esperanza'
 • *cuneifolia* 'Quebradillas'
pedunculosa USBRG97-102 (S,T)
pumila
 • *reticulata*
ventricosa (M)
 'Flashdance'
 • mixed species and hybrids
- Gloxinia** (D)
gymnostoma (LM)
lindeniana (F,L)
nematanthodes (F,L)
perennis (LM)
perennis 'Insignis' (L)
racemosa (L)
sylvatica (F,L)
sylvatica GRF9943 (Brazil)
sylvatica USBRG96-002 (Bolivia)
- Haberlea** (A,R)
rhodopensis
- Hemiboea** (D)
subcapitata (L)
- Heppiella** (D)
ulmifolia GRF98172
- Kohleria** (D)
spicata (M)
 • hybrid mix
- Lysionotus** (LM)
pauciflorus var. *pauciflorus*
- Monophyllaea** (H,LM)
horsfieldii
- Monopyle**
macrocarpa GRF94123
- Moussonia**
deppeana (M)
 • *elegans* (M)
 • *elegans* GRF9407
- Napeanthus** (H)
costaricensis (F,P)
- Nautilocalyx**
 • *melittifolius*
- Negria**
 • *rhabdotheramnoides* (T)
- Nematanthus**
australis (B)
corticola (B)
fissus GRF9938
strigillosus AC1434 (B)
wettsteinii (B)
 sp. 'Santa Teresa' (B)
- Opithandra** (A,R)
primuloides
- Ornithoboea**
wildeana (LM)
- Paliavana** (S,T)
prasinata
prasinata GRF732
prasinata GRF91126
 • *prasinata* × *S. macropoda* MP944
 • *prasinata* × *S. reitzii* MP949
 • *plumerioides* (Cabral)
tenuiflora
werdermannii AC2310
- Paradrymonia**
decurrens (L)
 • sp. JLC5731 (F,P)
- Pearcea** (*Parakohleria*)
 sp. GRF9780 (yellow)
 sp. GRF98144 (rose pink)
- Pentadenia**
angustata (B)
byrsina (B,L)
crassicaulis (B)
manabiana (B)
microsepala GRF1837 (B)
orientandina (LM)
rileyi GRF86243 (LM)

- spathulata* GRF9503 (LM)
strigosa GRF95154 (B)
zapotalana (B)
- Phinaea** (D,F,P)
divaricata
multiflora
multiflora 'Tracery'
- Ramonda** (A,R)
myconi —
white
lavender
pink
• clone G
- Rhynchoglossum** (H,L)
gardneri
- Rhytidophyllum** (G,H,S,T)
auriculatum
tomentosum
villosulum
- Saintpaulia** (F,R)
• *grotei*
• *ionantha*
• *orbicularis*
• *shumensis*
- Sinningia** (D)
aggregata (M)
aggregata AC1461
agghensis (T)
allagophylla (MT)
allagophylla GRF9922
allagophylla GRF9929
allagophylla GRF9968
allagophylla (yellow)
• *amambayensis* (L)
• *araneosa* (F,L)
brasiliensis (M)
brasiliensis 'Verde'
brasiliensis AC1314
bulbosa (T)
calcaria MP891 (F,L)
carangolensis (M)
cardinalis (F,LM)
cardinalis (compact) (F,L)
cardinalis (dark calyx) (LM)
• *cardinalis* (orange)
cardinalis (pink)
cardinalis 'Innocent'
conspicua (F,L)
cooperi (LM)
cooperi AC1522
curtiflora (T)
curtiflora GRF9927
douglasii GRF91188 (LM)
douglasii GRF9936 (LM)
douglasii (pink form) (M)
elatii AC1409 (M)
elatii GRF9963
• *eumorpha*/Saltao (L)
eumorpha (lavender) (F,L)
eumorpha (pink)
eumorpha (white)
glazioviana (L)
• *guttata* (LM)
hatschbachii (L)
iarae (F,L)
• *incarnata* (S,MT)
insularis (LM)
leopoldii (F,L)
leucotricha (F,L)
• *leucotricha* (larger flower) (F,L)
lineata (LM)
lineata GRF9920 (LM)
lineata (highly spotted)
macropoda (M)
macrorrhiza (T)
macrostachya (LM)
macrostachya MP262
magnifica GRF91121 (pink) (LM)
magnifica GRF91134 (red)
magnifica MP627 (pink)
mauroana (LM)
mauroana GRF9964
micans MP892 (LM)
nivalis AC1460 (L)
piresiana (L)
• *pusilla* (F,P)
• *pusilla* 'White Sprite' (F,P)
reitzii (M)
reitzii GRF9914 (magenta)
sceptrum (T)
sceptrum AC2406 (T)
sellovii (MT)
sellovii GRF9919
sellovii 'Bolivia' USBRG96-003
• *sellovii* 'Purple Rain'
• *speciosa* 'Lavender Queen'
speciosa AC1652
• *speciosa* AC1503
sulcata (LM)
tubiflora (S,MT)
warmingii (T)
warmingii GRF9921
sp. aff. *warmingii* from
Ilhabela MP631
• sp. "Esmeril" (L)
• sp. "Rio das Pedras" MP1094 (F, P)
• sp. "Rio das Pedras" dark (F, P)
• sp. "Waechter" (LM)
cardinalis 'Innocent' × *iarae* (LM)
• *cardinalis* hybrid (peloric)
• hybrid red peloric
eumorpha hybrids mix (F,R)
• "Hummingbird Mix"
'Anne Crowley' (F,L)
• 'Apricot Bouquet' seedling × 'Apricot
Bouquet' (LM)
• 'Apricot Bouquet' × self (LM)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × self (LM)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) ×
S. conspicua (F, L)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) ×
(*S. conspicua* × *S. eumorpha*) (F, L)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) ×
S. sp. 'Regina' (F, L)

- ('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × S. 'California Minis' (red) (F, LM)
- 'April Starr' × self (F,P)
- 'Bewitched' × self (F,L)
- 'Delta Fox' × self (F,P)
- 'Diego' (red) (F,L)
- 'Diego' (pink)
- 'Dollbaby' (F,P)
- 'Doris' F3 × self
- 'Good Pink' × self (F,L)
- 'Jubilee' × self (F,L)
- 'Krezdorn Yellow' × self (L)
- 'Little Imp' (F,P)
- 'Maiden's Blush' × self (F,P)
- 'Mother of Pearl' × self (F,P)
- 'Mothers Day' × self (F,L)
- 'Pale Beauty' × self (L)
- 'Pink Ice' (F,P)
- Premier Pink' × self (F,P)
- 'Pure Pink' × self (F,P)
- 'Purple Crest' × self (F,P)
- 'Ruby Red' × self (F,P)
- 'Scarlet Sunset' (F,P)
- 'Tampa Bay Beauty' × self (L)
- 'Ted Bona' × self (F, P)
- 'Whimsey' × self (F,P)
- 'Angora Love' × 'Margaret' (L)
- 'Georgia Sunset' hybrid mix
- hybrid miniature mix (F,P)
- pink hybrid miniature mix (F,P)
- lavender/purple miniature mix (F, P)

***Sinningia speciosa* hybrids (F,R)**

- blue mix
- mini dark pink
- lavender
- pink
- purple
- red
- rose
- white
- orchid/purple mix
- pink mix
- pink/white mix
- purple
- purple peloric
- purple w/spots
- red mix
- red w/spots
- white w/red spots
- 'California Minis'
- Charles Lawn hybrid mix
- Early Giant mix
- Jack Evans purple mix
- Jack Evans red mix
- hybrid mix
- blue slipper
- lavender slipper
- pink slipper
- red slipper
- purple slipper
- mixed slipper
- pink dwarf

- AC1503 × *speciosa* 'Regina'
- Small's dwarf mix

***Smithiantha* (D)**

- *canarina* GRF9105 (F,LM)
- *laui* GRF9117 (F,L)
- *multiflora* GRF9121 (F,LM)
- *multiflora* GRF9122 (F,LM)
- *zebrina* GRF9104 (M)
- 'Little One' (F,L)

Streptocarpus

- *baudertii* (F,R)
- *buchananii* (B)
- *candidus* (F,R)
- *confusus* (U)
- *cooksonii* (dark purple)
- *cooperi* (U)
- *cyanandrus* (F,P)
- *cyaneus* (blue) (R)
- *cyaneus* (blue/long corolla)
- *cyaneus* (lilac)
- *daviesii* (F,U)
- *denticulatus* (U)
- *dunnii* (U)
- *eylesii* (U)
- *fanninae* (R)
- *fasciatus* (R)
- *fasciatus*/Krokodilpoort, E. Transvaal (R)
- *floribundus* (R)
- *formosus* (R)
- *formosus*/E. Cape, Transkei
- *gardenii* (F,L)
- *goetzei* (U)
- *grandis* (U)
- *grandis* (blue form)
- *haygarthii* (F,U)
- *haygarthii*/Mkambati, Transkei
- *holstii* (B,L)
- *johannis* (F,R)
- *johannis*/Komga, E. Cape
- *johannis*/Weza, S. Natal (R)
- sp. aff. *johannis* (F,R)
- *kentaniensis* (N. Kei River)
- *kirkii* (F,L)
- *meyeri*/SE Transvaal (R)
- *meyeri*/NE Cape Province
- *modestus* (R)
- *modestus*/Magwa Falls, Transkei (R)
- *muscosus* (L)
- *nobilis* (M)
- *pallidiflorus* (F,LM)
- *parviflorus* (R)
- *parviflorus* (mauve)
- *parviflorus* (white) (R)
- *parviflorus* (white/mauve)
- *pentherianus* (F,L)
- *polyanthus* (F,L)
- *polyanthus* subsp. *comptonii*
- *polyanthus* subsp. *polyanthus*
- *polyanthus* subsp. *polyanthus* /lg fl
- *polyanthus* subsp. *polyanthus* /Valley of 1000 Hills, Natal

- porphyrostachys* (U)
primulifolius (F,R)
primulifolius /Bullolo Rvr, Transkei
primulifolius /Valley of 1000 Hills
prolixus (F,U)
pumilus (F,P)
rexii (F,L,R)
rexii (white)
rexii (pale blue/long corolla)
rexii (white/blue mix)
rimicola (F,P)
roseoalbus (F,R)
saundersii (U)
saxorum (B)
thompsonii (B,L)
trabeculatus (U)
 • *vandeleurii* (U)
variabilis (F,R)
wendlandii (U)
wilmsii (U)
wilmsii/Long Tom Pass
 • 'Bethan' × self (R)
 • 'Bristol's Hot Rod' × self
 • 'Bristol's Popsicle' × self (R)
 • 'Cape Beauties' × self (F,P)
 • 'Canterbury Surprise' × self (F,R)
 • 'Demeter' × self (R)
 • 'Falling Stars' × self (R)
 • 'Gloria' × self (R)
 • 'Kitten Face' × self (R)
 • 'Mini Pink Fu' × self (R)
- 'Party Doll' × self (R)
 - 'Pegasus' × self (R)
 - 'Royal' (red) (R)
 - 'Royal' (white/pink stripes) (R)
 - 'Sandra' × self (R)
 - 'Thalia' × self (R)
 - 'Ulysses' × self (R)
 - New Zealand hybrid mix (F,R)
 - *rexii* hybrids (F,R)
 - Wiesmoor hybrids (F,R)
 - hybrid mix (F,R)
 - hybrid, lt blue/dk blue lines (R)
 - hybrid, lg burgundy (R)
 - hybrid, lg purple (R)
 - hybrid, lg white (R)
- Titanotrichum**
oldhamii (propagules)
- Trichantha**
ambigua 'El Yunque' WEK96163
citrina (B)
dodsonii (LM)
 • *filifera* JLC6500 (B)
purpureovittata (B,L)
- Vanhouttea** (S,T)
calcarata GRF3026
 • *brueggeri* (S,T)
- Mixed alpine gesneriads**
Mixed gesneriads
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(A)	Alpine or cool greenhouse	(LM)	Low to medium height
(B)	Suitable for hanging basket	(M)	Medium height; 1 to 2 feet
(D)	Has dormant period, forming tubers or rhizomes	(MT)	Medium to tall
(F)	Blooms readily in fluorescent light	(P)	Petite or miniature; not more than 6 inches tall
(G)	Recommended for greenhouses; requires space	(R)	Rosette in form
(H)	Requires humidity and warmth	(S)	Requires sun to bloom
(L)	Low growing; not more than 12"	(T)	Tall plants; generally over 3 feet
		(U)	Unifoliate or single leaf



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Botanical Review Committee, Report #27

Compiled by John Boggan <jkb25@cornell.edu>
Dept. of Botany, NHB 166, Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC 20670

For a complete listing of publications on Gesneriaceae, including these and other more recent references, please refer to the Smithsonian's online "Annotated Bibliography of Gesneriaceae" at <<http://persoon.si.edu/gesneriad>>

Chautems, A. 2002. New Gesneriaceae from Minas Gerais, Brazil. *Candollea* 56(2): 261-279. Abstract: "A new combination, *Paliavana gracilis* (Mart.) Chautems, and five new species from the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, are described and illustrated, *Paliavana plumerioides* Chautems, *Vanhouttea brueggeri* Chautems, *V. hilariana* Chautems, *V. leonii* Chautems, *V. pendula* Chautems. Conservation status is given following IUCN criteria and most of the species are classified as endangered. With the additional new taxa, *Paliavana* Vand. now has six species and *Vanhouttea* Lem. eight species. A key to the taxa of the two genera is provided." Illustrated.

Clark, J.L. & L.E. Skog. 2002. Novae Gesneriaceae Neotropicarum VIII: *Alloplectus grandicalyx*, a new species from Colombia and Ecuador. *Novon* 12: 173-178. Abstract: "A new species, *Alloplectus grandicalyx* J.L. Clark & L.E. Skog, is described from northern Ecuador and southern Colombia. *Alloplectus grandicalyx* is differentiated from other similar species on the basis of larger calyx lobes, longer pedicels, and villous pubescence on the stems, leaves, petioles, and calyx lobes. A key is provided to help distinguish *A. grandicalyx* from other shrubby and resupinate flowered *Alloplectus* species. In addition, the commonly confused and widely spread *Alloplectus tetragonoides* Mansfeld is discussed and neotypified." Illustrated.

Ramírez R., A. & L.E. Skog. 2002. Novae Gesneriaceae Neotropicarum X: a new species of *Achimenes* from Mexico. *Novon* 12(3): 382-384. Abstract: "A new species of *Achimenes* Persoon, *A. hintoniana*, is described from western Mexico and distinguished from the closely related *A. mexicana* by the pilose indumentum of the stem, leaves, and pedicels, the linear-lanceolate calyx lobes, and the slightly saccate purple or rarely white corolla." Illustrated.

Skog, L.E. & L.P. Kvist. 2002. Novae Gesneriaceae Neotropicarum IX: *Cremospermopsis*, a new genus from Colombia. *Novon* 12(2): 262-269. Abstract: "A new genus in the Gesneriaceae, *Cremospermopsis* L.E. Skog & L.P. Kvist, is described from the very humid forests in the Colombian departments of Antioquia and adjacent Bolívar. The new genus of two species, *C. cestroides* and *C. parviflora*, is similar and may be related to *Cremosperma*, but differs in having inflorescence bracts, unequal calyx lobes, and spherical papillate seeds." Illustrated.

Weigend, M. & H. Förther. 2002. A revision of the Central American genus *Solenophora* (Gesneriaceae). *Harvard Papers in Botany* 7(1): 37-78. Abstract: "The genus *Solenophora* is revised on the basis of herbarium studies and field studies in Guatemala. A total of 18 taxa (16 species and three subspecies) are recognized, three of which are new to science: *S. glomerata* and *S. modesta* from southern Mexico and *S. schleehaufii* from northern Guatemala. *Solenophora australis* is reduced to infraspecific rank under *S. calycosa*, and *S. calycosa* subsp. *purpurascens* is described as an additional new subspecies under this species. Calyx and leaf morphology and indument are considered as the most reliable systematic characters in this group and are primarily used in delimiting taxa. With the new taxa here proposed it becomes clear the the centre of diversity for this genus lies in southern Mexico and northern Guatemala." Illustrated.

Zimmer, E.A., E.H. Roalson, L.E. Skog, J.K. Boggan, & A. Idnurm. 2002. Phylogenetic relationships in the Gesnerioideae (Gesneriaceae) based on nrDNA ITS and cpDNA *trnL-F* and *trnE-T* spacer region sequences. *Amer. J. Bot.* 89: 296-311. Abstract: "The Gesnerioideae includes most of the New World members of the Gesneriaceae family and is currently considered to include five tribes: Beslerieae, Episcieae, Gesnerieae, Gloxinieae, and Napeantheae. This study presents maximum parsimony and maximum likelihood phylogenetic analyses of nuclear ribosomal DNA internal transcribed spacer regions (ITS), and the chloroplast DNA *trnL* intron, *trnL-trnF* intergenic spacer region, and *trnE-trnT* intergenic spacer region sequences. The ITS and cpDNA data sets strongly support the monophyly of a Beslerieae/Napeantheae clade; an Episcieae clade; a Gesnerieae clade; a Gloxinieae clade minus *Sinningia*, *Sinningia* relatives, and *Gloxinia sarmen-tiana*; and a *Sinningia/Paliavana/Vanhouttea* clade. This is the first study to provide strong statistical support for these tribes/clades. These analyses suggest that *Sinningia* and relatives should be considered as a separate tribe. Additionally, generic relationships are explored, including the apparent polyphyly of *Gloxinia*. Chromosome number changes are minimized on the proposed phylogeny, with the exception of the $n = 11$ taxa of the Gloxinieae. Scaly rhizomes appear to have been derived once in the Gloxinieae sensu stricto. The number of derivations of the inferior ovary is unclear; either there was one derivation with a reversal to a superior ovary in the Episcieae, or there were multiple derivations of the inferior ovary." Illustrated.

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The Saga of *Sinningia* species "Ibitioca"

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36 Crooke Ave. F7, Brooklyn, NY 11226

Sinningia sp. "Ibitioca" was discovered in 1993 by a Brazilian botanist, Dr. João Marcelo Braga, while he was hiking around some granite hills amidst cow pastures and sugarcane plantations near the town of Ibitioca in the interior of Rio de Janeiro State. Among the several herbarium specimens he collected was a large and soft-leaved *Sinningia* species with beautiful purple flowers. Prof. Braga, now at the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden, also discovered the new *Sinningia* sp. "Rio das Pedras" and the new location of *S. pusilla* where the only known current population of the species is found, both in Rio de Janeiro State.

While visiting the herbarium of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden in 1997, Dr. Alain Chautems (from the Conservatory and Botanical Gardens of the City of Geneva, Switzerland) was asked to identify a pile of Gesneriaceae specimens. Upon examination of the pressed material of the Ibitioca specimen, Dr. Chautems thought it was distinct enough that it could be a new species.

In October of 2001, Mauro Peixoto and I embarked on a trip throughout southeastern Brazil, and armed with information from Dr. Braga, we went looking for this possible new species. We stopped at the local campus of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in Campos dos Goytacazes near Ibitioca where Prof. Braga was teaching at the time. Unfortunately he was tied up with his teaching duties and could not accompany us to the site of this mysterious *Sinningia*, but he gave us further information on its location. The exact site is inaccessible to the public as it is surrounded by land owned by a company that is mining the steep hills for granite, and other private holdings (mostly cow pastures). As with the site of Cachoeira do Saltão, in São Paulo State, where *S. macropoda*, *S. eumorpha* and *S. piresiana* are found in a steep, heavily shaded ravine amidst grazing areas, this inaccessibility might have saved this new species. Like so much of the East Coast of Brazil that formerly housed the country's rich Atlantic Forest, this area has also been totally colonized by human activities: mining, agriculture, cattle raising and sprawling urban areas. It is estimated that only 7% of the original Atlantic Forest cover survives today – a vast and rich ecosystem that once stretched from the Brazilian coast all the way to Paraguay. Unfortunately, the hills in the region we were visiting are not under protection; and the continuing local human activity, particularly the extraction of granite, obviously places this possible new species in danger of imminent extinction unless other localities for it are found.

We stopped first at the company's offices on site to ask for permission to explore those hills and look for plants. Mauro explained that we were conducting a botanical survey and that we were affiliated with academics at some universities. At first they hesitated, but after some discussion (and cajoling by Mauro), the managers relented and gave us the go-ahead. But they also warned us, "if you hear the alarms sounding off, you better get out of there quickly as it means we are detonating dynamite, and rocks will start flying".

We made our way along a dirt path through the cow pastures, avoiding the cow pies mixed with exploded granite littering the ground. *Guira* cuckoos flying nearby landed in some sad, stunted trees. It was a sunny, beautiful day, that was to give way to heavy rains later that afternoon, but fortunately not while we were exploring those hills. Feeling somewhat apprehensive, we passed by rock faces that had already been mined – they were just nude, dilapidated, empty of any living beings. We passed by a cattle skeleton, obviously the remains of a poor cow that did not run fast enough when the alarms went off. We were also somewhat concerned because Prof. Braga told us the previous day that he had sighted just one or two plants on his latest excursion. When he first visited the site, he had seen many more plants in bloom.

Following his directions, we arrived at the locality – the foot of some hills that were still covered with green patches of low-lying vegetation. We separated to cover more ground quickly and went searching for this special plant. I went up to the top of a sun-baked hill and found many cacti, orchids, anthuriums, hippeastrums, Velloziaceae and assorted weeds. On my way back down, I heard Mauro calling so I walked over to the other hill. There at the base were many plants of the ubiquitous *Sinningia brasiliensis* in bloom, growing under the shade of shrubs and trees. But the real treasure was found further up on the bare face of the massive rock. Mauro had found a few of the plants we were searching for growing on humus accumulated in rock crevices. Some were blooming with lovely dark lavender-purple flowers. While Mauro was taking pictures, I looked up at the towering face of the rock and then I saw them. Very high up, totally out of reach, were dozens of plants. They were heavily in bloom with many, perhaps hundreds, of seed-pods dangling in the wind. Unfortunately, we didn't have climbing equipment; but even if we had it, would probably not have known how to use it.

We took more pictures of the plants that were found closer to the base of the hill. As it turned out, two of the plants were growing from two very large tubers (close to 30 cm or a foot in diameter), but a "third" one was not a single plant. Instead it was many stems, some in bloom, growing from several smaller, interconnected tubers. Other *Sinningia* species also demonstrate this stoloniferous-type tuber habit (various terrestrials such as *S. tubiflora*, *S. elatior*, *S. curtiflora*, *S. kautskyi*), but they don't seem to be related to this new species.

We thought at first that this plant might be related to *Sinningia aghensis*. Just the previous day, I was fortunate enough to go with Mauro to the neighboring state of Espírito Santo and saw dozens, perhaps hundreds, of plants of *S. aghensis* in bloom on a garbage-littered hill facing the ocean. It was quite a marvelous sight to see "fields" of hundreds of those wine-purple flowers held high atop tall peduncles, swaying against the bluest sky imaginable, sprayed by the salty breeze. Growing next to *S. aghensis* were more cacti, gigantic *Vriesea imperialis* (a bromeliad) in bloom, assorted weeds, and the ever-present *S. brasiliensis*. Further down, closer to the beach were several shrubs of *Paliavana prasinata* in bloom and in fruit.

Sinningia sp. "Ibitioca" is apparently not closely related to *S. aghensis*. At first glance, the main differences are the very tall flower peduncles in *S. aghensis* (which is unusual in the genus), the darker flowers of *S. aghensis*, and the softer, "furry" and lighter-green leaves of *S. sp.* "Ibitioca". Seeds of Mauro's plants of this new species were brought to the AGGS Convention in

Morristown in 2002 and distributed, auctioned off, or sold. To my knowledge, only a few growers have been able to bloom this species in North America, but it is now in cultivation and being propagated for future generations of growers.

Many thanks to Dr. Alain Chautems for providing kind assistance in reviewing the draft and providing further information for this article.



Sinningia sp. "Ibiotoca" growing in a rock crevice
(photo by Tsuh Yang Chen)

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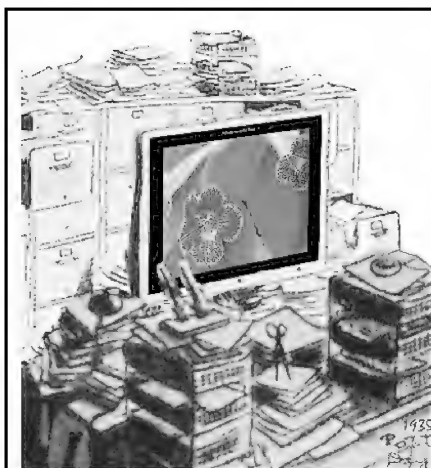
The AGGS Development Committee

Paul Susi <captaur@optonline.net>
Development Committee Chairperson

As many of you realize, running a volunteer organization the size and complexity of the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society requires a commitment on the part of its members. AGGS is fortunate in having members who not only enjoy the benefits of membership but also help in every way they can in running the organization and making its many programs successful. One of the ways members can do this is by making tax-deductible contributions to one or more specific activities.

At its 2004 meeting in Smithtown NY the Board of Directors created a new committee – the Development Committee – which has been charged with raising money for specific AGGS funds. These include the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund, the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund, the International Gesneriad Register Fund, the Library Fund, and THE GLOXINIAN Color Fund. As the chairperson of this new committee, I will be seeking your help in three ways: 1) by suggesting fund-raising activities, 2) by helping carry out these activities and 3) by donating to one of the targeted funds, as your budget allows. The major fund-raising activity has been, and will continue to be, the annual auction held at convention each year. In the past we have sold AGGS tote bags to raise money, and this year proceeds from the sale of the AGGS screensaver will be targeted for the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund.

If you want to make a direct contribution to any of these funds, you can always send a check to the AGGS Treasurer, Helen Bortvedt, 20 Beeson Road, PO Box 2584, Sequim, WA 98382.



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Gesneriad Programs

Dee Stewart <dee.stewart@110.net>
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The Long Island Chapter hosted a really impressive convention last July. The 2004 Convention Flower Show boasted many beautiful and varied plants, and a new program reviewing the show is now available in both 35mm slide and PowerPoint format on CD.

The programs in the AGGS slide library are a great, inexpensive way to bring the expertise of some of our most knowledgeable members to your local chapter. You can also see recently introduced species and hybrids that may not have made it to your area yet. Get hints on how to grow the plants by learning about their native habitat and how other people grow them. I'll be happy to answer any questions about specific programs. These programs are currently available in 35mm slide format:

- Introduction to Gesneriads (56 slides)
- Sacramento CA: Convention 2003 (78 slides)
- Morristown NJ: Convention 2002 (78 slides)
- Kansas City MO: Convention 2001 (80 slides)
- Tampa FL: Convention 2000 (79 slides)
- Achimenes (59 slides)
- Chiritas (60 slides)
- **The Companion Genera:
Nematanthus and Codonanthe (77 slides)
- **Kohlerias (72 slides)
- Sinningias (80 slides)
- Streptocarpus Species (75 slides)
- Streptocarpus Hybrids (79 slides)
- Alpine & Cool-Growing Gesneriads (78 slides)

**These programs are also available in PowerPoint format on CD

Programs can be reserved by mail or email (addresses above). Specify the program to be reserved and the date the program is required. Since new programs are very popular, it is helpful if you provide as much lead time as possible, provide alternate dates, or alternate programs that would be acceptable. Please specify the address the program is to be mailed to and a contact phone number. Program rental of \$20 U.S. payable to AGGS must be received before the program can be shipped. Your request will be promptly acknowledged and programs will be shipped to arrive at least one week in advance of your reserved date. Older programs are shipped in slide sleeves and must be placed in a carousel or other container for viewing. Newer programs are shipped in a carousel. Programs must be returned within 5 days of your reservation date via Priority Mail with delivery confirmation in the U.S. or the equivalent postal category from outside the U.S.

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Bill Price <billprice@telus.net >
2909 Mathers Ave., West Vancouver, BC V7V 2J7 Canada

Two leaves of this Asian species were brought to the 1999 AGGS Convention in Nashville by Toshijiro Okuto and were offered in the silent auction. I was fortunate to get one of them, and this is where the fun began!

On arriving home, I set the now-half-rotted vestige of a leaf into my propagating mix (a small pot of vermiculite) and put it on a light shelf under a plastic dome. The leaf stayed alive. After about nine months, a few small plants appeared at the surface of the mix. These took another several months to grow 1cm tall, at which time I transplanted them and gave several away. When most of the plantlets either died or languished without doing much, I realized that something was very wrong with my growing conditions!

I tried growing them in various ways – covered/uncovered, cool/warm, under fluorescent lights and in a humid greenhouse. They seemed to do the best either covered under fluorescent lights or in the warm side of the greenhouse, with moderately bright light.

Growth was still slow, however, and the plants were not vigorous. On enquiring further, I learned from John Boggan that this species' natural habitat is on limestone rocks (hence the genus name "Calcareo..."). John also mentioned that this species prefers little or no fertilizer. It also seems to need a lot of water.

My basic potting mix is 1/3 by volume each of reconstituted New Zealand sphagnum moss pellets, perlite and vermiculite. When I added significant amounts of dolomitic lime to the mix, the growth rate (although still slow) definitely improved and the plants formed compact clumps. I fertilized the plants about once a month with a variety of fertilizers at 1/4-strength dilution, and each time leached the pots with water after a few minutes. The temperatures in the greenhouse varied from 15-22°C in the winter and 17-28°C in the summer. I would estimate that the humidity levels were always 60% or higher.

In January of 2004, the plants flowered for the first time ... and what a treat that was! Only two spikes were produced, and the lovely red-pink tubular flowers opened sequentially over a period of several weeks. Thankfully, one plant came into flower just in time for the convention show!

Now that its cultural preferences are better understood, I hope this interesting species will be more successfully grown and enjoyed by other gesneriad enthusiasts!



Calcareoboea coccinea grown by Bill Price was awarded Best Lesser Known Gesneriad at the 2004 Convention Flower Show (photo by Bob Stewart)

Welcome to Portland for Convention 2005

Vivian Scheans <vscheans@comcast.net>

Local Convention Chair

Portland, Oregon is located on the banks of the Willamette River near where it meets the mighty Columbia River that divides Oregon and Washington. Vancouver, Washington is located across the Columbia River from Portland. George Vancouver's British Expedition came this far up the Columbia in 1792.

In July 1805, Lewis & Clark came down the Columbia River on their journey to the Pacific Ocean. 2005 is the 200th Anniversary of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, and there should be several events celebrating this.

Later, the wagon trains that started from Kansas City (where we held our 2001 Convention) made their treacherous journeys to Oregon. These started in the 1860s and followed the Oregon Trail to bring the early, non-native settlers to the wonderful Willamette Valley. Many Indian tribes inhabited the area, and you will often find native Indian words used here.

Portland is in the very fertile Willamette Valley that is located between the Cascade Mountains and the Coast Range. It is a little over an hour's drive from Portland to the Pacific Ocean, to snow (Mount Hood), and to high desert (eastern Oregon). Mount Hood is famous for its year-round skiing and Timberline Lodge, a National Historic Landmark that was built in the 1930s.

Embassy Suites Hotel Portland-Downtown

Our convention hotel is located in downtown Portland, just two blocks from the Willamette River. First opening in 1912, this historic hotel has been restored to its original grandeur. All the rooms are now two-room suites that consist of a bedroom and a sitting room with sofa-bed that can be used as another sleeping area. In each suite you'll also find a small refrigerator and microwave oven as well as two television sets, wireless computer access, and many other amenities.

Complimentary cooked-to-order breakfast is available each weekday from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. and from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on weekends. There is also a complimentary "Manager's Reception" featuring your favorite beverages and snacks every evening from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

The Embassy Suites is in the "Fareless Square Zone" for Portland's transit system to get around in the downtown area. The hotel is near Powell's City of Books, the world's largest independent bookstore containing more than one million new, used, and out-of-print books. It is also close to the Portland Park Blocks, Portland Art Museum, Oregon Historical Society and Museum, Portland State University, Chinatown, Saturday Market (with over 300 artisans selling their wares), and lots of places to eat and shop. Plus, Oregon is one of the few states that does not yet have a Sales Tax!

Come to Convention and Make New Friends

49th ANNUAL AGGS CONVENTION — 2005

Tuesday, July 5th, to Sunday, July 10th, 2005

Convention Registration Form

Mail to Convention Registrar:

Margaret Gibson

410 Mission Dr., Newberg, OR 97132

or Register online at

www.aggs.org

Please print:

Name(s) _____

Name(s) to be printed on badge(s) _____

Address _____ City _____

State/Prov _____ Country _____ Zip/Post Code _____

Phone (____) _____ E-mail _____

AGGS Membership # (top line of current mailing label) _____

Category: ☐ Individual ☐ Family ☐ Sustaining ☐ Research ☐ Life

☐ AGGS Chapter Affiliation _____

☐ AGGS Chapter President _____

☐ AGGS Officer/Director (specify) _____

☐ AGGS Chairperson/Staff (specify) _____

☐ Convention Chairperson (specify) _____

☐ Commercial Affiliation (nursery/greenhouse name) _____

☐ Attending my first AGGS Convention

☐ Arriving on or before July 5? Date of Arrival _____

☐ Might have entries in Flower Show (data helpful for saving time in entries process)

☐ Special Diet needs. Please indicate _____

All registrations must be postmarked by June 1, 2005. After that date registrations will be accepted on a space-available basis and will be charged a late fee of \$25. Registrations postmarked by April 15, 2005, will entitle registrant to early admission to the plant sale on Thursday, July 7, 2005. Registration fee includes registration packet and lectures except the Judges Training School for which there is a separate registration.

Please make checks or money orders payable, in US\$, on a US bank to: AGGS

Or, charge my ☐ VISA, or ☐ MasterCard the total amount of \$ _____

Card # _____ Exp Date _____ Signature _____

Event	No.	Cost \$US	Total
Individual Registration (includes packet)	_____ @	\$45.00 = \$	_____
Guest or Family: spouse/children (incl. packet)	_____	\$15.00 = \$	_____
or			
Guest or Family: spouse/children (badge only)	_____	\$5.00 = \$	_____
Wednesday, July 6, Buffet Dinner "Sonora Cuisine" _____	@	\$28.00 = \$	_____
Thursday, July 7, Trip to Chinese, Japanese, and Rose Gardens and box lunch	@	\$30.00 = \$	_____
_____ Turkey/Cranberry on Fresh-Baked Kaiser			
_____ Fresh Veggie/cream cheese on Fresh-Baked Kaiser			
_____ Ham and Tillamook Cheddar on Fresh-Baked Kaiser			
Friday, July 8, Membership Luncheon Buffet	@	\$24.00 = \$	_____
The Northwestern Deli			
Friday, July 8, Flower Show Awards Banquet	@	\$35.00 = \$	_____
_____ Braised Beef Short Rib			
_____ Herb Roasted Organic Chicken			
_____ Vegetarian			
Saturday, July 9, Luncheon	@	\$25.00 = \$	_____
_____ Sliced NY Sirloin			
_____ Sautéed Peugeot Sound Scallops			
_____ Vegetarian			
Saturday, July 9, Columbia River Gorge Tour, Sternwheeler Cruise and Buffet Dinner	@	\$70.00 = \$	_____
Late Charge (if postmarked after June 1, 2005)	@	\$25.00 = \$	_____
Total Amount Enclosed		\$	_____

***Be sure to register by April 15th for early admittance to plant sales!
Early admission will be by registration number.***

Will you volunteer a few hours of your time to help with staffing during convention?

Host at Registration Table: _____
(day) (time/s)

Assist at Plant Sales: _____
(day) (time/s)

Host at Flower Show: _____
(day) (time/s)

Distribute Table Favors
and Take Meal Tickets: _____
(day) (time/s)

Convention Chairpersons

<i>AGGS Convention</i>	Helen Freidberg (781-891-9164) 11 Arrowhead Road, Weston, MA 02193 <HelenDF@aol.com>
<i>AGGS Awards</i>	Jo Anne Martinez
<i>AGGS Development Fund</i>	Paul Susi
<i>AGGS Shows & Judging</i>	Ben Paternoster
<i>Local Convention</i>	Vivian Scheans (503-620-4426) 4660 Dogwood Dr., Lake Oswego, OR 97005 <vscheans@comcast.net>
<i>Convention Hotel Liaison</i>	Vivian Scheans
<i>Artwork & Pamphlet</i>	Shirley Nieminen & Vivian Scheans
<i>Convention Packet</i>	Bill Walsh & Shirley Nieminen
<i>Hospitality & Volunteers</i>	Rosemary Shrauger
<i>Plant Sales</i>	Alan & Debra LaVergne
<i>Publicity</i>	Vivian Scheans
<i>Registration</i>	Margaret Gibson <margaret99@comcast.net> 410 Mission Dr, Newberg, OR 97132
<i>Speakers</i>	Julie Mavity-Hudson
<i>Special Events/Transportation</i>	Vivian Scheans
<i>Table Favors</i>	Rosemary Shrauger
<i>Treasurer</i>	Rosemary Shrauger
<i>Flower Show</i>	Peter Shalit (206-240-4356) <ps83@cornell.edu> 1312 East Denny Way, Seattle, WA 98122
<i>Artistic & Show Schedule</i>	Ben Paternoster & Vivian Scheans
<i>Artistic Reservations</i>	Shirley Nieminen
<i>Classification & Plant Inspection</i>	Michael Riley & Rohm Gustafson
<i>Educational & Commercial</i>	Shirley Nieminen <sjnieminen@comcast.net> 2727 SE Hacienda Loop, Gresham, OR 97080
<i>Entries</i>	Irwin Wagman & M.J. Tyler
<i>Judges & Clerks</i>	Bob Clark
<i>Placement</i>	Jeanne Katzenstein
<i>Plant Maintenance</i>	Kathie Kleinsmith
<i>Staging</i>	Austin Greivous

2005 AGGS Convention Program

"Reigning Gesneriads" in Portland, Oregon

Tuesday, July 5

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. | AGGS Board of Directors Meeting |
| 5:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. | Convention Registration and Information
(Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted) |

Wednesday, July 6

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 7:00 a.m. - 7:30 a.m. | Convention Registration and Information
(Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted) |
| 7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. | Convention Opening Breakfast: Opening Remarks,
Local Convention Committee; Helen Freidberg, AGGS
Convention Chair; Susan Grose, AGGS President |
| 8:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Judges Training, Session 1
(pre-registration and AGGS membership required)
Novice / Intermediate and Advanced / Judges Workshop |
| 11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. | Chapter Presidents Meeting with AGGS President and C&A
Chair (open to chapter/affiliate presidents or delegates) |
| 12:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. | Judges Training, Session 2, All Levels |
| 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | Judges Interest Group Meeting |
| 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. | Convention Registration and Information
(Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted) |
| 3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | Internet Communications/Gesneriphiles Meeting |
| 4:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. | Newsletter Editors Meeting |
| 4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. | Judges Test |
| 5:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. | Welcome Reception, hosted by the Mount Hood Chapter,
"Reigning Gesneriad-addicts" – <i>Getting to Know You</i> (The
King & I) – welcome kings, queens, nobles, princesses,
jesters, knaves |
| 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. | Buffet Dinner honoring Host Chapter, AGGS Chapters
and Members-at-large |
| 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. | Gesneriad Hybridizers Association Meeting (open to all)
Speaker: Dale Martens "Sinningia Hybridizing Around the
World" |

Thursday, July 7

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. | Convention Registration and Information
(final submission of Flower Show pre-entry forms) |
| 8:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m. | Board buses for tour (depart at 8:45 a.m. promptly) |
| 8:45 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. | Trip to Chinese Garden, Japanese Garden, Rose Test
Gardens, and lunch |
| 2:45 p.m. - 3:45 p.m. | Future Conventions Meeting (all welcome) |
| 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | Convention Registration and Information |
| 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. | AGGS Auction donations accepted |
| 4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. | Flower Show Entries |
| 9:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. | Early Entry Plant Sales – entry by registration number,
for those who registered by April 15, 2005 |
| 9:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. | Plant Sales |

Friday, July 8

6:00 a.m. - 6:15 a.m.	Flower Show late entries (with permission of Show Chair)
6:30 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast for judges, clerks and show personnel
7:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Flower Show Judging
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information
9:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.	Plant, Seed, Promo and Publications sales; Auction viewing
11:30 a.m. - 1:15 p.m.	Annual Membership Meeting and Luncheon, President Susan Grose presiding; Awards of Appreciation; Election of Directors
1:15 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.	AGGS Board of Directors Meeting
2:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.	Lecture #1: "Playing with Streptocarpus" by Toshijiro Okuto
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales open; Auction viewing
4:15 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Lecture #2: "Reorganization of the Gloxinieae Tribe Based on Molecular and Morphological Datasets" by Eric H. Roalson, Ph.D.
6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.	Cocktail Hour
7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.	Flower Show Awards Banquet (Awards Chair: Jo Anne Martinez)
9:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales open; Auction viewing

Saturday, July 9

6:00 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.	Flower Show open to photographers only
7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.	Flower Show Judges Critique (for judges and clerks who participated in the 2005 Flower Show)
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	AGGS Board of Directors Meeting
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information
9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Auction Viewing
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Flower Show and Plant Sales open; Seed, Promo and Publications Sales open
9:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Lecture #3: "Gesneriads in Houseplant Heaven (Sweden)" by Ingrid Lindskog
11:30 a.m.	Silent Auction Closes
12:00 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.	Luncheon honoring AGGS Commercial Growers; AGGS Live Auction (Development Chair: Paul Susi)
2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Auction Settlement (live and silent); Flower Show and Plant Sales breakdown
3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	Board buses for Columbia Gorge (depart promptly at 4:00 p.m.)
4:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Columbia River Gorge, Sternwheeler cruise and buffet dinner

Sunday, July 10

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	AGGS Board of Directors Meeting
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AGGS Convention Show Schedule

"Reigning Gesneriads"

July 8 and 9, 2005

Entries will be accepted on Thursday, July 7, from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Late entries may be received on Friday morning, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:15 a.m. only by prior arrangement and with the written permission of the Flower Show Chairperson.

Division I — HORTICULTURE

Saintpaulia permitted only in Classes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 40, 44, 46, and 47. Exhibitors of *Saintpaulia* hybrids are required to respect size limitations as defined by the hybridizer, which may be checked in the AVSA's Master Variety List.

SECTION A — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Tuberous

- Class 1 *Sinningia speciosa* species or hybrids (upright or pendent flowers)
- Class 2 Other *Sinningia* species with rosette growth pattern
- Class 3 Other *Sinningia* species with upright growth pattern
- Class 4 Other *Sinningia* hybrids with rosette growth pattern
- Class 5 Other *Sinningia* hybrids with upright growth pattern
- Class 6 Other *Sinningia* species or hybrids (largest leaf less than 1" long)
- Class 7 Other tuberous gesneriads

SECTION B — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Rhizomatous

- Class 8 *Achimenes*
- Class 9 *Gloxinia*
- Class 10 *Kohleria*
- Class 11 *Smithiantha*
- Class 12 Other rhizomatous gesneriads less than 5" in all dimensions
- Class 13 Other rhizomatous gesneriads

SECTION C — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Fibrous-Rooted

- Class 14 *Codonanthe*, *×Codonatanthus*
- Class 15 *Columnnea*, *Dalbergaria*, *Pentadenia*, *Trichantha*, and their intergeneric hybrids
- Class 16 *Episcia*, *Alsobia*
- Class 17 *Gesneria*
- Class 18 *Nematanthus*
- Class 19 Other fibrous-rooted gesneriads

SECTION D — Old World Gesneriads in Flower

- Class 20 *Aeschynanthus*
- Class 21 *Chirita* species
- Class 22 *Chirita* hybrids
- Class 23 *Petrocosmea*
- Class 24 *Saintpaulia* species
- Class 25 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars more than 10" in diameter (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 26 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars 6" to 10" in diameter (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 27 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars less than 6" in diameter (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 28 *Saintpaulia* trailer (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 29 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpella*
- Class 30 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpus*, species
- Class 31 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpus*, hybrids
- Class 32 Other Old World gesneriads

SECTION E — Gesneriads Grown for Ornamental Qualities Other Than Flowers

Decorative fruit and calyces are permitted, but no flowers or buds showing color. A plant should have some special quality of color, texture or growth habit to be entered in this section.

- Class 33 *Chirita*
- Class 34 *Episcia*
- Class 35 *Episcia* with pink-and-white leaf variegation
- Class 36 *Petrocosmea*
- Class 37 Other gesneriads with green-and-white leaf variegation

Class 38 Other gesneriad species

Class 39 Other gesneriad hybrids

SECTION F — New Gesneriads

This section is for introductions made within the last two years, but not previously entered in an AGGS Convention show. Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2" x 11", giving educational information such as name of hybridizer, collector, place of origin, special cultural requirements.

Class 40 Species in flower

Class 41 Species not in flower

Class 42 Hybrids or named cultivars in flower

Class 43 Hybrids or named cultivars not in flower

SECTION G — Lesser-Known Gesneriads Seldom Grown or Seen in Shows

Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2" x 11", giving educational information such as habitat, source, special cultural requirements.

Class 44 In flower

Class 45 Not in flower

SECTION H — Collections of Gesneriads

A grouping of 3 to 5 different plants in flower or grown for ornamental qualities, or in combination (*Saintpaulia* must be in flower). Exhibitor is encouraged to stage the plants as a unit since this is a consideration in judging this section. Exhibitor must provide a card, not to exceed 8-1/2" x 11", with identification of plants. In Class 47, exhibitor must provide educational information on the card.

Class 46 Plants of a single genus, either species, cultivars or hybrids

Class 47 Kinship group – interspecific or intergeneric hybrid/hybrids with one or more parents

SECTION I — Trained or Sculptured Gesneriads

Class 48 Bonsai, topiary, espaliered, or other style

SECTION J — Gesneriads Grown by a Novice

A Novice is anyone who has never won a blue ribbon in a gesneriad flower show. An exhibitor wishing Novice status may not enter other Horticulture classes with the exception of Classes 24 through 28.

Class 49 Gesneriads in flower

Class 50 Gesneriads grown for ornamental qualities other than flowers (no flowers or buds showing color allowed)

Division II — ARTISTIC

Gesneriads must predominate. No artificial plant material allowed. Other live and dried material permitted. Accessories are optional unless specifically required. Plant material used is to be identified and supplementary titles or descriptions listed on an accompanying 3" x 5" white card.

Saintpaulia permitted in Classes 54, 57 and 61, as well as in Sections N and O. Table coverings and niches will be neutral in color; exhibitors may provide additional background. Niche sides are only half the depth size but the design may use the full depth indicated. Kinetic design Class 51 has full-depth niche sides. There is a limit of 3 entries in each class in Sections K, L, and M, with the exception of Challenge Class 55 which has a limit of 6 entries. Reservation requests must be sent to Shirley Nieminen, 2727 SE Hacienda Loop, Gresham, OR 97080, email <jnieminen@comcast.net> or phone 503-663-2599. The deadline for making reservations is June 15, 2005. *Artistic arrangers must leave the show room at the latest by 8:00 p.m.*

SECTION K – Arrangement of Fresh Cut and/or Growing Gesneriad Material

Class 51 "The Wind and the Rain" – *Cole/Richardson*. A kinetic design that must have movement. Niche size: 24"H x 18"W x 18"D.

Class 52 "Come Rain or Come Shine" – *Johnny Mercer/Harold Arlen*. Complementary tall and short designs exhibited in the same niche. Niche size: 20"H x 15"W x 15"D.

Class 53 "Fire and Rain" – *James Taylor*. A bold design using foliage only. Niche size: 15"H x 10"W x 10"D.

Class 54 "After the Rain" – *Beck/Harrington/Coomer*. A design incorporating naturally small gesneriads. Niche size: 10"H x 8"W x 8"D.

SECTION L – Arrangement of Fresh Cut Gesneriad Material

Class 55 CHALLENGE CLASS – At the 4:00 p.m. entry time the class title will be announced and all materials, except mechanics, will be provided. Niche size: 7"H x 5"W x 5"D.

- Class 56 "September in the Rain" – *Harry Warren*. A design incorporating gesneriad seedpods and/or calyces. Niche size: 10"H × 8"W × 8"D.
- Class 57 "Purple Rain" – *Prince*. A design in which purple blossoms predominate. Niche size: 15"H × 10"W × 10"D.
- Class 58 "No More Rain" – *Stone/Weatherly/Chambers*. An arrangement partly underwater in a transparent container. Design not to exceed 18"H × 12"W × 12"D (no niche).

SECTION M – Arrangement of Growing Gesneriad Material

- Class 59 "Some Rain Must Fall" – *George & Ira Gershwin*. A design that interprets the following lines from the lyrics of this song: "I was a little child of ten My life was filled with sunshine then". Niche size: 7"H × 5"W × 5"D.
- Class 60 "Early Morning Rain" – *Gordon Lightfoot*. A design that sets a mood (to be specified on the accompanying card). Niche size: 15"H × 10"W × 10"D.
- Class 61 "Smokey Mountain Rain" – *Fleming & Morgan*. A design suggesting the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Niche size: 20"H × 15"W × 15"D.

SECTION N – Planting of Growing Material

- Class 62 Terrarium, straight-sided, not to exceed 30" in any direction
- Class 63 Terrarium, curved, not to exceed 24" in any direction
- Class 64 Tray landscape, not to exceed 30" in any direction
- Class 65 Natural Garden – planted on rock or wood, not to exceed 30" in any direction

SECTION O – Artistic Entry by a Novice

A Novice is anyone who has never won a blue ribbon in the artistic division of a gesneriad show. Exhibitors wishing Novice status for the Artistic Division may not enter other Division II classes.

- Class 66 Artistic entry suitable for any of the classes in Sections K, L, M, or N. Exhibitor must identify, on a 3" × 5" white card, the name of the class chosen and the plant material used.

Division III — THE ARTS

All entries must feature gesneriads in some form and have been made by the exhibitor. Limit, one entry per exhibitor per class, and not previously exhibited in any AGGS Convention Show.

SECTION P – Photography

The subject must be identified on the entry card. Prints should not exceed 8" × 10"; mats should not exceed 11" × 14". Exhibitors must provide an easel for prints 5" × 7" or over. Slides must be mounted for projection in a standard carousel projector.

- Class 67 Color transparency
- Class 68 Color print
- Class 69 Black and white print

SECTION Q – Crafts Representing Gesneriads

- Class 70 Painting or drawing (easel must be provided by exhibitor)
- Class 71 Needlework or Textile (exhibitor must provide a 3" × 5" white card giving the source of the design)
- Class 72 Other crafts

Division IV — COMMERCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL

Reservations for Sections R and S may be sent to Shirley Nieminen, 2727 SE Hacienda Loop, Gresham, OR 97080, <jnieminen@comcast.net> or phone 503-663-2599. Please reserve by June 15, 2005.

SECTION R – Commercial

- Class 73 Display table with a grouping of gesneriads (10 or more plants)
- Class 74 Display table with a grouping of gesneriads (fewer than 10 plants)

SECTION S – Educational

- Class 75 Exhibit illustrating phases of scientific or historical research or gesneriad promotion
- Class 76 Exhibit of plant material
- Class 77 Exhibit of photograph(s) – This class is for photographs of gesneriad plant material seldom seen in shows and of botanical interest and is appropriate for plants which are seasonal or are rare in cultivation. Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2" × 11", giving educational information such as habitat, source, special cultural information, and reason for inclusion in this class.

RULES

1. Entries shall be in accordance with the schedule.
2. Exhibitors need not be members of AGGS.
3. Entries will be accepted only during hours specified. An exhibitor may request that the Classification Committee accept an entry for exhibit only. These entries, and all entries arriving after the close of entries, will be placed for exhibit only, will not be judged, and will be located in a separate area of the showroom. Where appropriate, educational information should be provided.
4. All entries for competition must be approved by the Classification Committee. Nonconformity to the schedule may bring disqualification.
5. An exhibitor is limited to one specimen of the same plant per class in the Horticulture Division. An exhibitor may submit more than one entry per class, provided each entry is a different species, cultivar or hybrid unless otherwise prohibited.
6. In fairness to amateur growers, institutions may not make more than two entries in the Horticulture, Artistic or Arts Divisions of the flower show. The same restriction applies to commercial growers who have employees who assist with the culture and grooming of potential entries.
7. Classes may be subdivided or consolidated by the Show Committee after entries close.
8. No entries may be removed from the showroom until the show closes. All entries must be checked out through the Show Committee.
9. All plants must be grown by the exhibitor and have been in the exhibitor's possession for at least three months prior to the show. This rule does not apply to plant material used in Division II.
10. All entries will be staged in the showroom by the Placement Committee. Artistic arrangements and collections can be executed in the showroom by the exhibitor in the space designated, and during the stated time for entries. Cut blossoms or plant material may be placed in artistic arrangements on Friday morning from 6:00 to 6:15 a.m. by previous written arrangement with the Flower Show Chairperson.
11. Exhibitors will be permitted to indicate the front of a horticultural entry.
12. All plants must be free of insects and disease. All will be inspected, including commercial and educational exhibits as well as entries for exhibit only.
13. AGGS standard competitive judging will be used.
14. Awards will be made according to the following point scores: 1st, blue ribbon, 90-100; 2nd, red ribbon, at least 80; 3rd, yellow ribbon, at least 70. Honorable Mention may also be awarded.
15. Special Awards (more than a class ribbon) will be reserved for AGGS members only unless otherwise offered to non-members. An exhibit must score 90 or above to be considered.
16. There will be a Sweepstakes Award for the Horticulture Division and a Sweepstakes award for the Artistic Division. An exhibitor must win a minimum of 3 blue ribbons in that division to be eligible for the award. These awards are reserved for AGGS members only.
17. The award for Best Gesneriad in Show in the Horticulture Division (excluding *Saintpaulia*) is given for horticultural perfection. A plant must score 95 points or over to be considered for this award. Reserved for AGGS members only.
18. AGGS will endeavor to protect all entries but assumes no responsibility for loss or damage.

EXHIBITOR'S INFORMATION

The exhibitor must prepare a list of plants and other exhibits with the appropriate Section and Class numbers to facilitate the work of the Entries Committee. The Flower Show Committee will assist in identifying material unknown to the exhibitor. An exhibitor may provide educational information on a white 3"x 5" card for any entry in the show for which a card is not a requirement.

A computerized entry system will be used, and a pre-entry form will be included in each registration packet. Exhibitors are required to submit their pre-entry forms (at the Registration table) on Wednesday or latest by 8:00 a.m. on Thursday. Your cooperation will help expedite the actual entries process for everyone.

No particular type of container is specified for the Horticulture Division. Whatever is used should be clean. Foil covering should be avoided. A protective container or cover made of transparent material to shield delicate plant material from dry air or cold drafts may be used for any exhibit requiring it. Such plants may be judged uncovered.

The class for a collection of gesneriads of one genus stresses horticulture primarily, but as this serves to focus attention on a special group, there should be some degree of presentation. Uniform type and color of container would be a first step toward unity. Some simple staging to provide different levels may be provided by the exhibitor. The plants might be grouped in a basket or a tray.

Straight-sided terraria are composed of flat pieces of glass or plastic; curved terraria are composed of rounded pieces.

Photography: The photographer is being judged on the skill, technique and composition displayed, not on the quality of the plant material chosen as a subject.

Educational exhibits may be entered by institutions, chapters, study groups, or individuals. Any project relating to gesneriads may be presented with illustrative material that may or may not include live plant material.

Additional Convention Information

The Embassy Suites Portland-Downtown Hotel is located at 319 SW Pine (4th & Ash). Driving directions will be enclosed with your registration confirmation.

MAX (Portland light rail), shuttle service, and taxis are available from/to Portland International Airport (PDX). All ground transportation is located on the ground floor of the terminal just outside the door where you pick up your checked baggage. MAX costs \$1.65 (seniors 65 cents) each way, and stops 2-1/2 blocks from the hotel (get off /on at 2nd & Oak). Taxis cost \$30 and the shuttle is about \$15 per person. (Please note that these are 2004 prices.)

Convention registration must be postmarked by June 1, 2005 in order to avoid a \$25 late fee. Requests for refunds made before June 21, 2005 will be honored in full. Requests made between June 21 and July 5, 2005 will be honored to the extent possible and refunds will be given based on previous commitments made to hotel catering, bus and tour operators. Refunds cannot be guaranteed if requested after July 5, 2005.

Register for convention by April 15, 2005, to gain early admittance to plant sales.

Plant Sales Procedures

Each vendor selling plants at convention must bring a minimum of 50 plants. Potted plants for sale should be well rooted and clearly labeled. Rhizomes, tubers, cuttings, and stolons in labeled plastic bags are also welcome. Of course, donated plant materials are greatly appreciated.

The following procedures are to be used in preparing plants for sale. They will ensure that sellers receive full proceeds from their plants, the buyers will have the names of the plants, and the sales process will be efficient.

For potted plants – Each plant must be identified, with its name printed clearly either on a WHITE plastic plant label (preferred because it is more visible and more durable) or on a label taped to the pot. The price and seller's identification must be shown on a separate brightly colored plant tag. (We will have some colored plant labels at convention, but we can't guarantee we'll have enough to go around!)

For cuttings, rhizomes, tubers, and bagged plants – Clearly print the plant name on the bag or on a WHITE plant tag securely taped to the outside of the bag or placed inside the bag. Tape a brightly colored tag with the price and seller's identification on the outside of the bag, separately from the name of the plant. (It is preferred that staples not be used.)

If you are planning to sell plants at convention, please let us know as soon as possible by sending your name, address, and the color and ID you will use for your tags to: Alan LaVergne, 2369 Saint Francis Drive, Palo Alto CA 94303-3136, or email <qoder@earthlink.net>.

The convention plant sale is a great way to raise funds for your chapter! People come from all over the world, and they want to BUY! Vendors, chapters, and individuals putting plants into the sale are expected to help out clerking at the checkout counter for a few hours during convention.

Auction Information

The auction – silent and live – held at every AGGS convention since 1986 is always an exciting and worthwhile event. I don't think I need to describe the excitement, especially for those involved in either the silent or frenzied live bidding! It's a worthwhile event since all the proceeds have benefited our Society's major endowment fund, the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund. At the 2004 Convention, part of the silent auction proceeds were donated to the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund (EMREF), a major source of funding for gesneriad research projects. For 2005, we will expand this and have all auction proceeds donated to EMREF.

As in 2004, we will have one live auction at the Saturday Luncheon. You will be receiving an auction donation form with your registration materials. Please complete the form and have it with you when you bring your items to the auction area on Thursday afternoon.

American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.
49th Annual Convention — 2005
Room Reservation Form

Mail to: **Embassy Suites Hotel**
319 SW Pine
Portland, OR 97204

Phone: **800-EMBASSY**
Hotel: 503-279-9000
Fax: 503-497-9051

To obtain the special group rate, tell them you will be attending the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society Convention. In order to guarantee reservations, please enclose a check for the amount of the first night's room and tax, or fill out the credit card information below.*

Name(s) _____

Address _____ City _____

State/Prov _____ Country _____ Zip/Post Code _____

Home Phone _____ Business Phone _____

Arrival Date _____ Time _____

Departure Date _____ Number of Persons Sharing Room _____

Names _____

☐ Non-Smoking Room Requested

☐ Smoking Room Requested

Rates: \$119.00 Single or Double (Tax: 12.5%)

Check-in Time: 4:00 p.m. Check-out Time: 12:00 Noon

Rooms are subject to all applicable taxes.

Reservations must be received by June 5, 2005, to guarantee convention rates.

Circle One: American Express Diner's Club Master Card Visa

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

My check for one night deposit is enclosed \$ _____

*Cancellation of guaranteed room reservations must be received 48 hours prior to arrival in order to avoid a charge equal to one night's room and tax.

Valet Parking is \$12.00 a day (Convention Rate).

Shuttle service, taxi and MAX (light rail) is available from Portland International Airport (PDX). Free shuttle from Union Train Station (Amtrak) based on availability. Call ahead to 503-279-9000 for an appointment.

Judges Training School

The Training School for the 2005 Convention will be held on Wednesday, July 6. The sessions for novice and continuing AGGS judges will be held from 8:30 to 11:00 a.m. and from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. The examination will be given from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. A member who is primarily interested in exhibiting, and not necessarily becoming a judge, may register for the school. Taking the examination is optional unless accreditation as a judge is desired.

The registration fee is either **\$11.00** (which includes a new or renewal regular mail subscription of \$6.00 to *Appraisal*, the newsletter of the Judges Interest Group) or **\$8.00** (which includes a new or renewal email subscription of \$3.00 to *Appraisal*). Only one subscription for *Appraisal* is needed for a single address. Checks should be made out to AGGS and sent to Ben Paternoster, 14 Coptor Court, Huntington, NY 11743-2335 by June 15. **No registrations will be accepted at Convention.** If you wish acknowledgement of the receipt of your registration for the school by regular mail, please enclose a self-addressed postcard with your request. Email acknowledgements will be sent provided an email address accompanies the request.

There will be a meeting of the Judges Interest Group on Wednesday, July 6, from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. Current AGGS judges or those interested in becoming judges are welcome to attend this meeting. For judges and clerks who participate in the flower show judging, there will be a critique on Saturday, July 9, from 7:00 to 8:00 a.m.

A Call for Judges and Clerks

Anyone who is interested in an assignment as a judge or clerk should write to Bob Clark, Judges Chairperson, 1122 East Pike St., PMB 637, Seattle, WA 98122-3916 or e-mail <thecopse@comcast.net> for consideration. If you wish acknowledgment of the receipt of your request by regular mail, please enclose a stamped self-addressed postcard with your request. Email requests will be acknowledged by reply email.

Flower Show Awards

January marks the beginning of a new year and the anticipation of the 2005 AGGS annual convention. Our destination this year is scenic Portland, Oregon. Many of us, myself included, will be visiting Oregon for the very first time.

I will have the honor of recognizing the beautiful and wonderful plants and exhibits that are brought to the convention. The winning exhibitors, myself, and AGGS as a Society appreciate the generosity of the individual members, commercial members, chapters, and friends-at-large who donate these awards. With your help, we can recognize each and every award-winning exhibit.

Please consider donating an award for the 2005 Convention. A member or chapter who wishes to donate an award may forward an award to me at the address below. Checks or money orders should be made payable to AGGS.

As in the past, preference is for unspecified awards. This allows for fair distribution to all deserving entries. Special requests will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. If there are no eligible entries, or the category's award has already been filled, the award may be transferred to another class or section. Should there be fewer eligible entries than awards, then the balance of award donations will be used to sponsor a color picture in THE GLOXINIAN of the "Best Gesneriad in Show".

For those who have donated in the past – *Thank You!* If you have not made a donation previously, 2005 is a good year to become a first-time donor.

Acknowledgment of all award donations will be printed in THE GLOXINIAN and on the AGGS website. Thanks for your past support and for your consideration for this year's convention.

Jo Anne Martinez <4jam@verizon.net>
809 Taray de Avila, Tampa, FL 33613

Convention 2005 Trips

Vivian Scheans, Local Convention Chair

Thursday Tour of Gardens

Portland Classical Chinese Garden – Dubbed the "Garden of Awaking Orchids", the Ming Dynasty Chinese Garden opened in 2000. It was built in authentic Suzhou-style as Suzhou is Portland's Sister City in China. Architects and sixty artisans were brought to Portland to plan and build this walled garden that combines the elements of plants, water, stone, architecture, and poetry. The garden contains almost a hundred specimen trees and shrubs, water plants, different varieties of bamboo, and orchids. In the small space of one city block, there are nine pavilions and a teahouse where you can stop for a snack and cup of tea. There is also a nice little gift shop and a plant sale area.

The Japanese Garden – This garden sits on 5-1/2 acres in the West Hills overlooking the city of Portland. Designed by Professor Takuma Tono, the garden was completed in 1967 and is considered to be the most authentic of its kind outside of Japan. There are five formal gardens: a Tea Garden, Strolling Pond Garden, Natural Garden, Sand and Stone Garden, and Flat Garden. Three primary elements are used in every garden design: stone (the "bones" of the landscape), water (the life-giving force), and the plants (the tapestry of the four seasons). Other important elements include pagodas, stone lanterns, water basins, arbors and bridges. The gift shop contains a nice selection of gardening books and other items.

International Rose Test Gardens – Located in Washington Park, just below the Japanese Garden, this garden offers a spectacular view (on a clear day) of the city and Mount Hood. The Rose Gardens were started in 1917 and contain over 8,000 rose plants. A walkway features stepping stones for all the "Rose Queens" of Portland Rose Parades. There is also a Shakespeare Flower Garden containing plants from Shakespeare's writings. The gift shop is stocked with all kinds of "rose" items. There are many nice places where we can sit and enjoy our box lunches, one being the amphitheater where concerts are held during the summer.

Saturday Tour of the Columbia River Gorge, Cruise and Dinner

On Saturday afternoon we will board the buses that will take us to see the spectacular Columbia River Gorge, a volcanic basalt chasm carved by the mighty Columbia River which begins in the Canadian Rockies and empties into the Pacific Ocean 1,200 miles away. Our first stop on this scenic drive will be at Crown Point Vista House perched 733 feet above the Columbia River. Next we will stop at Multnomah Falls which is an amazing 620-foot waterfall – the second highest year-round waterfall in the nation.

At Cascade Locks, we will board a riverboat and continue further into the Gorge National Scenic Area as we enjoy a buffet dinner. The Sternwheeler, a triple-decker paddlewheel boat, was built in Hood River, Oregon and launched in 1983. The Captain will narrate our trip with interesting stories about the river and also point out interesting sights, including bald eagles' nests, along the way.

Botanical Exploration for Gesneriaceae in Indonesia

W. Scott Hoover, Founding Director
New England Tropical Conservatory
PO Box 4715, Bennington, VT 05201

From March 4 to April 10, 2004, a botanical exploratory expedition was conducted to Mt. Slamet, Central Java Province and Sumbawa, Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. The group consisted of W. Scott Hoover, Dr. Harry Wiriadinata, Deden Girmanseh and James M. Hunter. The objective was to collect Begoniaceae, Gesneriaceae and North Temperate Affinity plants, along with the general flora associated with them. The New England Tropical Conservatory (NETC) of Bennington VT and the Herbarium Bogoriense (HB) in Bogor, West Java Province have been working together for nine years conducting reconnaissance expeditions and formal Indonesian-permitted botanical collecting expeditions throughout the Indonesian archipelago, but mostly in Java.

The 2004 expedition was our last formal work in Java. From here on, NETC plans collecting work with HB in Sulawesi and the other outer islands of Indonesia. Mt. Alamet (3,412 meters) was targeted for this expedition for the following reasons:

- 1) The town of Baturadeen on Slamet's Southern slope has the highest recorded annual rainfall in Java.
- 2) The mountain is the second highest in Java.
- 3) The mountain's montane forests have received limited botanical exploration.

We therefore expected to find an interesting diversity for both Begoniaceae and Gesneriaceae which often grow in the same habitats. The island of Sumbawa was targeted for exploration because of the possibility of finding new species in both these families, even though Sumbawa is considered a "dry island" comprised of tropical moist forest habitats and savanna-like vegetation.

Table I indicates Gesneriaceae we collected on Mt. Slamet. Since we divided into teams, duplicated collections are likely. Our agreement with the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society was to collect herbarium specimens, photograph gesneriads in their native habitats and write a report for your journal. We made 23 collections of Gesneriaceae on Mt. Slamet, identifying only three collections to species. Most were identified to generic level: *Cyrtandra* (12), *Aeschynanthus* (4), *Didymocarpus* (3), *Agalmyla* (1), and three from unknown genera. Because we were collecting Gesneriaceae as a specific family, like Begoniaceae, we collected more duplicate specimens than usual for HB and for Harvard University Herbarium where all our United States specimens are deposited. The Gesneriaceae collections were made for the Smithsonian Institution where they will be deposited. We will be sending Dr. Laurence Skog two or three duplicates of our gesneriad collections. Photographs were taken of most collections but probably not all since only a few of us had cameras, either 35mm or digital.



Cyrtandra coccinea was found as a shrub growing 2.5 m. tall along a road near Baturraden, Mt. Slamet, Central Java, Indonesia, at 900 m. elevation



This *Cyrtandra* species was found near Sumbawa, Nuia Tenggara, Indonesia, at 1050 m. elevation.

The second part, Table II, includes the collections for Sumbawa, Nusa Tenggara Province. Ten collections were made on this island, mostly *Cyrtandra* and *Didymocarpus*, with one *Monophyllea* and three collections of unknown genera. Due to so little botanical collecting ever being done on Sumbawa, there may be a good likelihood for a number of these species being new to science. Some may also be new geographically. All this remains to be determined after Dr. Skog receives the specimens and identifies them.

NETC and HB are planning the 2005 expedition to Indonesia where we hope to collect in montane forest in S. E. Sulawesi Province and return for more collecting in Sumbawa, Nusa Tenggara Province.

Gesneriaceae Collected in Indonesia – March 2004

by W. Scott Hoover and Team

I. Mt. Slamet, Central Java Province		
Collector & Collection #	Genus	Elev./meters
HW* - 11268	<i>Agalmyla parasitica</i>	1100
11276	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1300
11277	?	1300
11282	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1320
11304	<i>Aeschynanthus</i> sp.	1400
11340	?	1000
11345	<i>Didymocarpus</i> sp.	1000
11346	<i>Didymocarpus</i> sp.	1000
11347	<i>Aeschynanthus</i> sp.	900
11349	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	900
11351	?	1000
11355	<i>Cyrtandra picta</i>	1000
11361	<i>Aeschynanthus</i> sp.	1000
AGUS - 31	<i>Aeschynanthus</i> sp.	1200
86	<i>Didymocarpus</i> sp.	600
115	<i>Cyrtandra oblongifolia</i>	600
142	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1000
DG - 37	<i>Cyrtandra coccinea</i>	1300
38	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1000
41	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1100
42	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1100
45	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1300
53	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1400
II. Sumbawa, Nusa Tenggara Province		
HW - 11371	?	800
11448	?	1200
11250	?	200
DG, SH, JM - 214	<i>Didymocarpus</i> sp.	960
259	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1230
263	<i>Didymocarpus</i> sp.	1230
265	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1230
291	<i>Didymocarpus</i> sp.	1200
309	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	1100
341	<i>Monophyllaea</i> sp.	150

*Collectors: Harry Wiriadinata, Agus, Deden Girmansyah, Jim Hunter, and Scott Hoover

Color Photo Sponsorships

- Photos on pages 19, 21, and 49 sponsored in memory of Maryjane Evans by Lee Stradley and friends at fund-raising picnic held in August 2004

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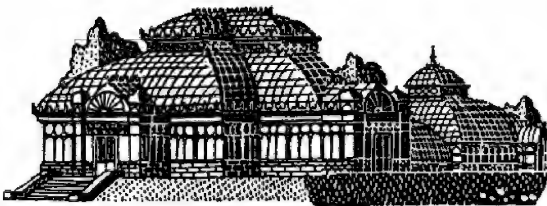
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Enjoying $\times$ *Koellikohleria rosea*

Julie Mavity-Hudson <julia.a.mavity-hudson@Vanderbilt.Edu>
1015 Park Lane, Joelton, TN 37080

One of my favorite plants is an intergeneric hybrid between *Kohleria* and *Koellikeria* called $\times$ *Koellikohleria rosea*. It is the most amazing little plant, with a spike of little bright pink flowers, growing in a very similar habit as *Koellikeria erinoides*. The leaves are larger than those of *K. erinoides*, and are dark velvety green with a bright maroon reverse. It doesn't have the spots that *K. erinoides* has, but the color is nice anyway. I picked this plant up at the AGGS Convention in 2003, plopped it down on some capillary matting in its Dixie cup and promptly forgot about it. You can imagine my surprise when I saw that spire of pink flowers peeking out from under the rampant *Saintpaulia* 'Amethyst Trail'. I immediately went diving and found the tiny pot with its label. I later moved this plant to a large terrarium where it continued to bloom, and even produced a second bloom spike. Both growths that held the flowers then died. The plant never went completely dormant, with two new growths coming up before the old ones were completely dead. I have not seen any rhizomes in the soil but have put down a few leaves to try to produce some.

This plant is (apparently) easy to grow. When it began blooming it was on capillary matting under 2 four-foot fluorescent lights, one cool white and one high-UV light designed for reptiles. (I used to have a lizard under these lights and haven't gotten around to replacing it.) Both tubes needed replacing, but I had them on for 15 hours a day so perhaps that made up for it. The plant has continued to bloom in the terrarium which is in a window and has 2 three-foot lights over it in addition to bright light from the south window all winter (which had to be shaded somewhat with a sheet). I have been using DynaGro fertilizer (a small slosh per gallon) with most waterings except when I'm in a hurry.



Inflorescence of $\times$ *Koellikohleria rosea*
(photo by Julie Mavity-Hudson)

It would be interesting to cross this plant back to its parent *Koellikeria erinoides* (if it is fertile) to see if smaller leaves with spots could be accomplished, unfortunately mine was not blooming at the same time. I tried to self it in order to reshuffle the genes and possibly come up with some interesting plants but, in spite of multiple attempts, I was not successful.

Coming Events

March 12-13 — Washington, DC — National Capital Area Chapter show and sale at the National Arboretum. Saturday from 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm; Sunday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. Contact John Boggan <jkb25@cornell.edu>.

March 19-20 — Illinois — Northern Illinois Gesneriad Society annual show and sale at the Chicago Botanic Garden, 1000 Lake Cook Road, Glencoe. Saturday and Sunday 12:00 pm to 4:30 pm. Contact Susan Bradford, Show Chair, 847-740-7801.

March 19-20 — Delaware — Delaware African Violet Society Show at Boscov's Auditorium, Christiana Town Center, 361 West Main Street, (conveniently off Interstate 95) Christiana. Saturday and Sunday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Contact Quentin Schlieder 302-653-6449 <qcsjr@comcast.net>.

April 9-10 — New York — African Violet Society of Rochester and the Gesneriad-Dicts of Western New York combined show and sale at

Perinton Square Mall, 6720 Pittsford-Palmyra Road (Routes 250 & 31), Perinton. The mall is wheelchair accessible. Saturday 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm; Sunday 11:00 am to 5:00 pm. Contact Irwin Wagman 585-381-6384 <IrwinWag@aol.com>.

April 23 — Massachusetts — Annual Plant Societies' Sale at the University of Massachusetts, Eastern Extension Center, 240 Beaver St., Waltham. Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Wheelchair accessible. Free. Participating: Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Begonia Society, Black Jungle Terrarium Supply, HortResources and Master Gardeners. Contact Dee Stewart 978-897-6822 <dee.stewart@110.net>.

April 23 — Washington — Puget Sound Gesneriad Society and Seattle AV Society joint show and sale at the Center for Urban Horticulture, Seattle. Open to the public on Saturday from 12:00 Noon to 4:00 pm. Growers need not be members to enter the show. Contact Show Chair M.J. Tyler (360-779-3101) or <tippea@earthlink.net>.

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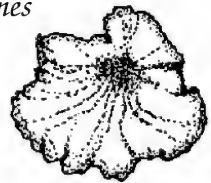
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Gesneriad Register

Judy Becker, Registrar <jbecker@mohawk.net>
432 Undermountain Rd., Salisbury, CT 06068-1102

The following registrations should be added to the Registered Gesneriads List found in Appendix C of the 1990 Gesneriad Register:

03857	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Modbury Lady'	<i>S.</i> 'Susan' × <i>S.</i> pink seedling	F. Davies & K. Jones
03858	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Pixie'	<i>S.</i> seedling K12 × <i>S.</i> seedling CR15	F. Davies & K. Jones
03859	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Raspberry Dream'	<i>S.</i> 'Susan' × <i>S.</i> pink seedling	F. Davies & K. Jones
03860	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Ruffels'	<i>S.</i> seedling F10	F. Davies & K. Jones
03861	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Samantha'	<i>S.</i> seedling K37 × <i>S.</i> seedling F10	F. Davies & K. Jones
03862	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Tartan Blue'	<i>S.</i> 'Franken Sheila Emily' × <i>S.</i> 'Franken Ruffels'	F. Davies & K. Jones
03863	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Texas Sunrise'	<i>S.</i> 'Franken Kerry's Gold' × <i>S.</i> 'Georgette' seeds from D. Martens	F. Davies & K. Jones
03864	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Texas Sunset'	<i>S.</i> 'Franken Kerry's Gold' × <i>S.</i> 'Georgette' seeds from D. Martens	F. Davies & K. Jones

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Modbury Lady'**, 2003, IR03857, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Susan' × *S.* pink seedling). Cross made 2000, planted and first flowered 2001. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves dark green, 9" long × 3" wide, oblong with crenate margin, rounded tip and cordate base. Calyx fused, green, 1/4" long, 4 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/2" long × 1-1/4" wide, very pale pink, dark raspberry lines extend from pale yellow throat onto three lower lobes. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Pixie'**, 2003, IR03858, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* seedling K12 × *S.* seedling CR15). Cross made 1999, planted and first flowered 2000. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves linear with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, fused, 3/4" long, 6 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1" long × 3/4" wide, pinkish blue with a white throat, dark lines on all lobes. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Raspberry Dream'**, 2003, IR03859, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Susan' × *S.* pink seedling). Cross made 2000, planted and first flowered 2001. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves dark green, 7" long × 3" wide, elliptic with crenate margin, rounded tip and cordate base. Calyx green, fused, 3/16" long, 6 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/2" long × 1-1/4" wide, bright pink with fused raspberry lines in white throat. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Ruffels'**, 2003, IR03860, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* seedling F10 × *S.* 'Susan'). Cross made 1997, planted and first flowered 1998. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 10" long × 4" wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx green, fused, 1/4" long, 5 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/2" long × 1-3/4" wide, pink with deeper color on 3 lower lobes, rich yellow blotching with broken pink marks in throat. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.



Streptocarpus 'Raspberry Dream'



Streptocarpus 'Franken Ruffels'



Streptocarpus 'Franken Tartan Blue'



Streptocarpus 'Franken Texas Sunset'

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Samantha'**, 2003, IR03861, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* seedling K37 $\times$ *S.* seedling F10). Cross made 1998, planted and first flowered 1999. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves dark green, 6" long $\times$ 3" wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, fused, 1/2" long with 5 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1" long $\times$ 1-1/4" wide, dark red-brown with a slightly lighter edge. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Tartan Blue'**, 2003, IR03862, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Sheila Emily' $\times$ *S.* 'Franken Ruffels'). Cross made 2000, planted and first flowered 2001. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves dark green, 9" long $\times$ 2-1/2" wide, linear with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx green, fused, 1/2" long, 2 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4" long $\times$ 1-1/4" wide, pale blue overlaid with deeper blue veining, pink area from throat edge onto lower lobes, throat white with some lines. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Texas Sunrise'**, 2003, IR03863, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Kerry's Gold' × *S.* 'Georgette'). Cross made by D. Martens. Seeds planted 2000, first flowered Aug. 2001. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx green, fused, 1/4" long, 3 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 2" long × 1-1/2" wide, deep orange pink with raspberry bars on pale yellow throat. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Texas Sunset'**, 2003, IR03864, Frank Davies and Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Kerry's Gold' × *S.* 'Georgette'). Cross made by D. Martens. Seeds planted 2000, first flowered Aug. 2001. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 9" long × 4" wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx green, fused, 1/4" long, 3 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/2" long × 1-1/2" wide, pale salmon pink, with raspberry lines in white throat. Available from Oakland Nurseries, UK.

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Research on Gesneriaceae in Austria – Part V: Ongoing Work

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This is the last part in the series of Research on Gesneriaceae in Austria. It continues the survey on the studies conducted in the last decennia at the University of Vienna. Moreover, it briefly outlines work performed at other institutions.

The Gesneriaceae of Peninsular Malaysia — The grand pioneer in the exploration of the Malayan Gesneriaceae was Henry Nicholas Ridley [1855–1956]. He collected and described several new genera, numerous new species, and wrote several treatments on the Gesneriaceae of the Malay Peninsula (Ridley 1896, 1905, 1923b). The last one was in the "Flora of the Malay Peninsula" and was, in fact, the last overall treatment available for the region. Only a few new species have been described since then. During my first trip to Malaysia in 1979, I became aware that Ridley's account was badly in need of revision. Therefore, several research trips were completed later on (1984, 1986, 1987), partly in cooperation with Dr. Ruth Kiew who was working then at the University of Agriculture at Serdang. Gesneriads and plants of other families were searched for throughout Peninsular Malaysia. Some new genera and species were described (Kiew & Weber 1988), but a considerable number of them still await description.

A paper is currently in preparation that records, describes, and illustrates all species of the family in Peninsular Malaysia, as far as material is available. There are 22 genera with about 200 species. The work proved more difficult and time-consuming than initially thought because in several cases genera had to be re-examined and re-defined (e.g., *Didissandra*, *Didymocarpus*), revived (eg., *Henckelia*) or described as new (*Ridleyandra*, *Senyumia*, *Spelaeanthus*, *Emarhendia*). (See THE GLOXINIAN Vol. 50: 14-16, 17-23, 33-41, 42, and Vol. 51: 17-18, 19-22, 48-49, 50-51.) For some genera, experts from abroad had to be sought for cooperation. In this respect, *Aeschynanthus* was revised in cooperation with Mary Mendum in Edinburgh who tragically died recently. The revision of *Cyrtandra* was done in cooperation with Gemma Bramley and Quentin Cronk, also from the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (Bramley, Weber & Cronk 2004).

Revisions of whole genera or sections — Resulting from the studies of Malayan Gesneriaceae, the need for taxonomic revisions of particular taxa at a larger (non-regional) scale became obvious. The re-definition of *Didissandra* and *Didymocarpus* was mentioned above. The re-established genus *Henckelia* was especially problematic because of its wide geographical range, its numerous species, and the considerable local variation of the species. An inventory of the names and types was given by Vitek, Weber & Burt (2000). Revisions of two (of the five) sections of *Henckelia* have almost been completed: (1) the type section of the genus, sect. *Henckelia*, the 12-14 species that occur in southern India and Sri Lanka; and (2), the newly established sect. *Glossadenia* that occurs in Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. Another revision awaiting finalization in due course is that of *Stauranthera*. Although the genus comprises only a few species, its range is

enormously wide (NE India, Myanmar, southern China, the Philippines, New Guinea, Java, Borneo, Malay peninsula, Sumatra) and the species are difficult to separate as the plants make very bad herbarium specimens due to the juicy-succulent habit. Materials for a future revision of the mainly Chinese-Himalayan genus *Didymocarpus* have been presented by Weber, Burt & Vitek (2000).

Studies in Hawaiian and Pacific *Cyrtandra* — The large genus *Cyrtandra*, with several hundred species, has a huge geographical distribution that extends from the Nicobar Islands through Malesia to as far as NE Australia, the SW Pacific and the Hawaiian Islands. This genus and this part of the world has been tackled by **Michael Kiehn**. Results of his micromorphological and molecular studies are available in the form of a paper (Kiehn 2001) and several conference abstracts (Kiehn 2000, Kiehn, Pfosser & Jang 2001, 2002).

Familial placement of odd genera — The familial affiliation of several genera has been debated for a long time. The South African genus *Charadrophila* (with a single species, *C. capensis*) is one of them. It has been shuffled into and out of Gesneriaceae and Scrophulariaceae for nearly a hundred years. After studying seedlings, flowering and fruiting plants in their natural habitat, a detailed multidisciplinary study was carried out in Vienna. This showed that, despite the "gesneriaceous" flower, habit and habitat, all relevant macro- and micromorphological characters (seedling, inflorescence, pollen, gynoecium, fruit, seed) conform to a position in Scrophulariaceae (Weber 1989a). At present, a similar case is under study: the genus *Jerdonia*, also comprising only a single species (*J. indica*), from the Western Ghats in SW India. First molecular data suggest a position in the Gesneriaceae. Also the Malesian genus *Cyrtandromoea* is in need of a thorough multidisciplinary study, and the same holds true for *Titanotrichum* (from southern Japan, Taiwan and eastern China), which produces curious bulbils for vegetative reproduction. Last, but not least, the Peruvian genus *Sanango* must be mentioned. Although several studies were published about ten years ago, its position is still not satisfactorily settled.



Sanango racemosa, formerly referred to Loganiaceae and other families, was attributed to Gesneriaceae-Gesneriaceae by Hans Wiehler and collaborators. However, new data question this position.

Molecular systematics — Since 1997, molecular systematics has become a firm component of taxonomic studies in Gesneriaceae. At the time of the pioneering study of J.F. Smith et al. (1997a), molecular work was started in Vienna with a *Cyrtandra*-related research project of Michael Kiehn. First papers were published, with **Rose Samuel** as the leading author (Samuel et al. 1997a,b), covering a small number of Old World genera. Under the guidance of **Veronika Mayer**, the genera of Epithemateae were analyzed, using two chloroplast genes. The studies largely confirmed the results obtained earlier by the morphological studies mentioned previously, especially the close relationship of *Whytockia* and *Monophyllaea* (Mayer, Möller, Perret & Weber 2003). A third, still not completed molecular study, headed by **Martin Pfosser** and **Chang-Gee Jang**, refers to the Old World Gesneriaceae as a whole, especially focusing on the many Asiatic genera that have not been included in molecular analyses so far. These studies clearly show that the traditional classification of Old World Gesneriaceae cannot be maintained. Sharply separated from the rest of Old World genera are the Epithemateae ("Epithematoid Gesneriaceae"). The relationships of the large assemblage of "Didymocarpoideae" are still poorly understood, but it is clear that: (1) they cannot be subdivided into three groups corresponding to the former tribes Cyrtandreae, Trichosporeae and Didymocarpeae; (2) that geography is sometimes a better indicator of relationships than morphological characters (both the African and the European Gesneriaceae form nicely coherent alliances); and (3) that the large number of Asiatic genera can be divided into a primitive alliance (a small number of genera preceding the African and European gesneriads) and a large, advanced branch (abstract Weber et al. 2002, Pfosser et al., in prep.).

In contrast to these large-scale studies, Michael Kiehn focused again on the species of the genus *Cyrtandra* and studied, along with micromorphological characters, ITS sequences (Cronk, Smith & Kiehn 1998, Kiehn 2001) and, more recently, the inter- and infraspecific variation of AFLPs (Kiehn, Pfosser & Jang 2001). The main goal of these studies is the reconstruction of the colonization and subsequent speciation of the genus in the Pacific islands.

The Gesneriaceae in the "Families and genera of vascular plants" (ed. Kubitzki) — Many plant families, including Gesneriaceae, have not been surveyed as a whole for more than 100 years. Prof. K. Kubitzki, from the University of Hamburg, therefore, tackled the ambitious task to edit accounts of all families and genera in a many-volumed book series with the above title. I accepted the invitation to write up the Gesneriaceae. The treatment appeared last year in Vol VII of the series which covers all families of the order "Lamiales" except Acanthaceae (including Avicenniaceae) (Weber 2004a). It is divided into a general part that covers important aspects such as seedling, vegetative, floral, fruit and seed morphology, anatomy, embryology, pollen, pollination, seed dispersal, phytochemistry, classification, uses, ethnobotany, etc. Color plates illustrate some common and some unusual growth patterns, various pollination syndromes, and characteristic fruit types of New and Old World Gesneriaceae. The second part consists of keys to the infrafamilial groups and the genera. In the third part, all formal groups and genera presently accepted are covered, giving some basic information on the individual genera such as a reference to the original description, a brief generic description, chromosome number(s), species number and geographical distribution.

A New Gesneriad Website — The treatment of the genera of Gesneriaceae in the "Families and genera of vascular plants" has a great disadvantage: due to the restricted space, the information had to be kept at an absolute minimum and no illustrations of representative species could be provided. These deficiencies shall be compensated by a new website (co-authored by L.E.Skog, Washington DC), now in preparation.

Historical papers — My interest in the history of botany and particularly the exploration of Gesneriaceae is reflected in some historical papers. On invitation, a paper was read at the "Robert Brown 200" Conference in Sydney 2002. It highlights the role of Robert Brown in the shaping of Gesneriaceae, as he was the first to present strong arguments for the union of the hitherto separate Gesneriaceae (comprising only New World genera) and Didymocarpaceae = Cyrtandraceae (containing the Old World Gesneriaceae) (Weber 2004b). A paper on the etymology (explanation) of the generic names, including important synonyms, is near completion. Last but not least, the editor of THE GLOXINIAN is to be thanked for the invitation to write this series of articles about the contribution of Austrian botanists to the exploration of Gesneriaceae.

Appendix 1

Special note must be made of the studies of Prof. **Stefan Vogel** (born 1925), the world's foremost authority on floral ecology. He was not born in Austria nor conducted most of his studies on Gesneriaceae in Austria, but was Professor of Botany from 1976 to 1982 at the Institute of Botany in Vienna. He then moved to Mainz, but returned after his retirement to Vienna and since then continues his studies there. His connection to Gesneriaceae is manifold. In his classical studies on bat pollination in South America (Vogel 1958, 1968, 1969a,b), he described the distinct bat pollination syndrome of many neotropical gesneriads such as *Capanea*, *Drymonia* spp., "*Lietzia*" (now included in *Sinningia*), *Gesneria* spp., *Paliavana*, *Rhytidophyllum*, etc. His discovery of perfume as a new type of floral reward proved groundbreaking. Instead of nectar, the "perfume flowers" produce fragrant substances that are actively collected by male Euglossine bees for marking their swarm tracks. Among dicots, this exciting discovery was first made in a gesneriad: *Gloxinia perennis* (Vogel 1966). Other important insights relate to pollen flowers and deceptive flowers. Vogel (1978) recognized that, apart from the well-known multi-staminate pollen flowers (e.g., *Magnolia*, *Papaver*, etc.), there exists a special type of pollen flower with few stamens and a distinct suite of characters: rotate or subrotate flower symmetry, flat or campanulate corolla form, white or violet corolla color, stamens with short filaments and large, yellow anthers forming a $\pm$ distinct cone, opening of the anthers by an apical pore, powdery (non-sticky) pollen, absence of a nectary, and nodding flower position. These flowers are visited by bees and bumblebees in search of pollen, releasing the pollen by vibration ("buzzing", "buzz-flowers"). This type of "oligandric pollen flowers" occurs in many gesneriads: *Ramonda*, *Conandron*, *Niphaea*, *Phinaea*, *Bellonia*, *Napeanthus* and others. Moreover, Vogel (1978, 1993) showed that numerous taxa, including gesneriads, proceed to deception. They simulate the presence of copious pollen by various tricks, e.g., by yellow robust anthers walls, which are attractive for a much longer time than pollen is available (e.g., *Saintpaulia*). Many characteristics of gesneriad flowers can now be easily interpreted on the basis of Vogel's concept, e.g., the imitation of anthers by yellow corolla blotches (e.g.,

Petrocosmea), by yellow filament knees (*Henckelia caerulea*), or by a yellow style (*Henckelia geitleri*) (Weber 1989a). We begin to understand that flowers and their characters, which played an eminent role in traditional classifications of the family, are of great evolutionary plasticity, subject to permanent change, and structures of multiple convergences. So it is not too surprising that the results of molecular systematics are often in confusing disagreement with traditional classifications that are often based on external flower characters.



The anthers of *Saintpaulia ionantha* have a robust, yellow wall contrasting strikingly with the corolla. They attract insects longer than pollen is available.



In *Henckelia geitleri*, both yellow spots within the corolla and the style studded with yellow glands serve as anther dummies.



In *Henckelia caerulea*, yellow filament knees imitate anthers/pollen, while the anthers themselves are of inconspicuous (cryptic) coloration.

Appendix 2

Apart from the studies carried out at the Institute of Botany, a few papers referring in some way to Gesneriaceae also emanated from the Museum of Natural History, Vienna. These were authored by **Alexander Gilli** (born 1904, still alive and celebrating his 100th birthday last year). Gilli was a remarkable character who, during and after his career as a high school teacher, undertook adventurous botanical collecting trips to exotic countries such as East Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Ecuador. He described many new species from numerous families (although many did not withstand critical re-examination as he was not an expert in these families). Among them were two gesneriads: *Streptocarpus tchenzema* (from Tchenzema in the Uluguru-mountains, south of Mgeta, Tanzania) and *Diastema gymnoleuca* (Ecuador). Publications referring to the collected Gesneriaceae are: Gilli 1973, 1980 and 1983.

References for Parts IV and V

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Editor's Note: Our sincere appreciation to Toni Weber for compiling this important historical information on Gesneriaceae Research in Austria.



This Malayan plant with violet flowers has been described as *Didymocarpus lanuginosus*, then transferred to *Chirita*, but its generic position is still uncertain.



Stauranthera grandiflora is the most common species of *Stauranthera*, a genus now under revision.

Photos courtesy of Toni Weber and the University of Vienna.



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The flowers of *Paliavana prasinata* exhibit the typical syndrome of bat-pollination – the bat *Glossophaga soricina* is one of the regular flower visitors. (photo courtesy of O. von Helversen)



Ornithoboea flexuosa is the only species of the genus *Ornithoboea* occurring in the Malay Peninsula. It is a delicate herb growing in limestone caves.



Chirita viola is a charming Malayan endemic with strikingly violet-shaped and violet-colored flowers.



Aeschynanthus rhododendron is a magnificent species endemic to Peninsular Malaysia.



Aeschynanthus longicaulis is an unusual Malayan representative of the genus, exhibiting bronze-colored flowers.

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Sweden	Gesneriasts of Sweden — Lena Klintberg, Hällbyg, 32E, 752 28, Uppsala, Sweden

Go to www.aggs.org for chapter email contacts.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Membership Cards: The address label on the back cover of *THE GLOXINIAN* is your membership card.

Bylaws: Copies of AGGS Bylaws are available to all members by writing to Pat Richards, 15105 S. Seminole Dr., Olathe, KS 66062-3004.

Chapters: Report changes of chapter presidents to the Chapters and Affiliates Chair and the Editor.

Contributions and Insurance

The American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc. is a tax-exempt organization with an IRS Section 501(c)(3) tax status for donations. Contact the AGGS Treasurer at <hmbort@olypen.com> or send your donations to:

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Membership and Changes of Address

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Seattle, WA 98122-3916 USA

Changes of Address — Send changes of address to the Membership Secretary 90 days prior to moving to avoid missing an issue. THE GLOXINIAN is not responsible for replacing issues missed because of late notification of address changes. Back issues may be ordered from AGGS Publications.

Renewals — Send dues to the Membership Secretary. A Renewal Notice is sent two months prior to the expiration date of your membership. (The expiration date is printed on your mailing label/membership card on the back cover of THE GLOXINIAN.) Please remit your dues prior to the expiration date to avoid missing an issue as we are not responsible for replacing issues missed because of late payment of dues. Back issues may be ordered from AGGS Publications.

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WELCOME — membership in our international society includes quarterly issues of THE GLOXINIAN — *The Journal for Gesneriad Growers*, a copy of *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*, a packet of gesneriad seeds and a wealth of information about our AGGS Chapters, Flower Shows, Publications, Research, Slide Programs and Seed Fund. Membership begins upon receipt of dues.

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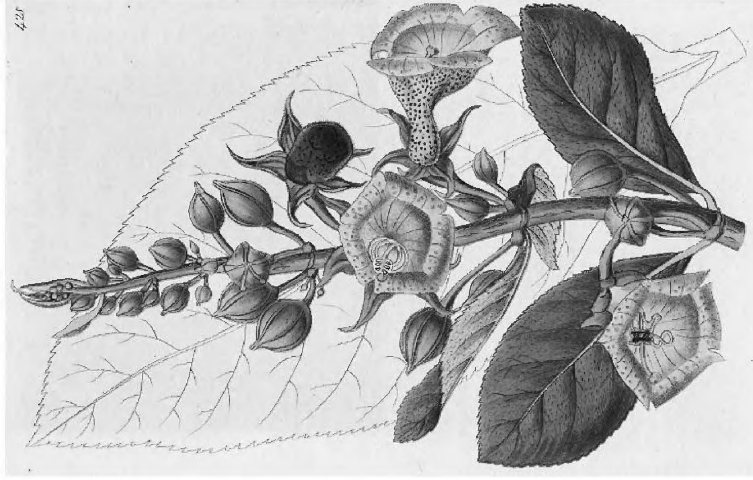
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